New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1330. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FOREFATHERS' DAY.

New-England Societies Celebrating the Landing on Plymouth Rock.

REM. E. W. BOLLEND ORATION, AND MR. PRESCOTT'S POEM.

FESTIVAL IN BROOKLYN.

The New-England Societies of New-York and Brooklyn celebrated "Forefathers' Day" yesterday—in New-York by listening to an Oration from the eloquent and witty Dr. Holmes, and a Poem from Rev. John Pierpont; in Brooklyn by a Dinner.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes on New-England.

DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, whose soul is full of the juice of genial New-England humor, spoke to the New-England Society of New-York last night, in an address that fairly met over with jollity. He drew a very crowded house to hear him.

He said his theme, he said, had come together into the inner circle of a Little Order—that is, had come at the invitation of a great Republic, which forms the outer circle; as citizens, had crossed the second line; as children claiming a common descent, had entered the inner ring of all, clasped hands and exchanged loving words and glances, more willing than if a whole Family Bible full of opinions spoke for brotherhoods. With mingled feelings of religious awe and filial piety, the Sons of New-England come to celebrate their Feast of the Passover; to refresh their memories in the history they have in common, and to find strength to meet the future. The story of Plymouth has a perennial interest. It may be told at a thousand anniversaries and next year be told again; the wood-dover is hovering and the wood-thrush is singing to-day in the woods of Plymouth, as they were growing and singing when the Indians found them there in the days of the Mastodon; still will the picture, sketched or finished, be held up to our gaze, as the Host is lifted in cathedral service, for us to fall down and worship. Plymouth tells an old story; but Christmas is still older; and no one is tired of Christmas yet.

So in his pleasant way of journeying along through past ages and among the mouldering bones of sturdy old defenders of the Faith, the Doctor made his audience cross the sea with him and look in upon the Pilgrim lands in Holland, where residence was so unpleasant that it was presently essential to hunt up new quarters. The country barely afforded their bodies bread and covering, while moral lean-ness went into their souls; and yet it was more for their children than themselves that they feared. The laboring cheese of Holland in that day, were brutalized and vulgar—they had little perception of the beautiful—their religious faith they were sorely wanting. If their character is not fully pictured by the pen of history, the pencil of the painter shows it in outline; its touches that are not enticing. The peasant of the Low Countries stands out in his real nature from the canvass of TENIERS; and in the beauties of REMBRANDT there is the blemish of the coarser vein. Who blames the Pilgrim because he hesitated to expose his pure-minded English child to the temptations of such contamination?

MYTHOLOGY MADE THE IMAGE OF THE PILGRIMAGE.

It is related of Io that in consequence of the jealousy of Juno, Jupiter changed her into a beautiful heifer; but that the revengeful goddess persecuted the heifer through the agency of a malicious gadfly. Tormented beyond endurance by the unceasing assaults of the insect, the heifer fled to and iro over the earth, and finally reached the banks of the Nile, where Io besought Jupiter to restore her to her original form. The request was granted. Io became the mother of a long line of kings, received divine honors and was worshipped under the name of Iris. Very much in the same way was the history of the Pilgrims written out. God uses gadflies with revenge wings and venom stings when he sees fit to drive his children away from despotism into freedom—from arbitrary inclemence into a freer land, from subjection to found a new dynasty. Providence sting the Pilgrims out of their retreat in order to make them freeman and rulers. Very thankful should we be that there are no such gadflies now days to help us to colonize our Pacific empire. The genius (Evil) is not a product of the soil we tread upon.

[illegible] sentiment.

Half the Pilgrims had their homes on the beach at Plymouth before Miles Standish was married. There was no grass in the dooryard, no fruit in the orchard, no love in the heart. Bradford was chosen Governor, and Dr. Mather was called to establish their identity. Were they the relics of the red man or the Pilgrim? Unquestionably of the latter. Reverently they were restored, not without honor and remembrance. In this connection, the Doctor warmed up on the subject of the Monument that the New-Englanders propose to erect in honor of the Fathers, and gave his own views in opposition to the design. He conceived it tasteless and nothing better to put up a costly architectural testimonial at Plymouth; such a monument would become Boston, but plain Plymouth should be adorned by that which will be but an artist's cross-light to her bare and scowling landscape—God forbid that the dust of the Pilgrims should be disturbed by digging foundations for some ambitious Valhalla which shall make Plymouth the Mecca of the *dilettanti!* If a memorial is called for, let it possess two leading characteristics—simplicity and durability. If—said the Doctor—if I could finish Cologne Cathedral with a word and transport it with a wish, the last place I would choose for it would be the landing-place of the Pilgrims at Plymouth.

NEW-ENGLAND INNER LIFE.

A charming picture of the inner life of New-England came next. It was but a glimpse in at a half-opened door, and a scent of fragrant hay-ricks, but it was genial and smacked of said lang syne. The ancient New-England farm house is brown-looking, and has a weather-stain that is the natural tint of unpainted New-England houses. It fronts two stories on the road. The roof runs back with a great slope in the rear. A huge chimney is over-topped by a great poplar, which disappoints known leaves into its black throat when Autumn comes. The barn is huge, like the house, and it has mysterious nooks and secret stores of apples in the hay-mow. The ever graceful well-sweep supports the moss-covered bucket. Stone walls that seem to have *stood for 50 years have broad lichens cementing* them together like seals of office; nothing has been disturbed for many long years. The orchard is there; it is remarkable to note the wonderful sagacity of the boys in detecting a fast graft on a slow tree. The crooked foot-path, leading through the meadows, could only have been made by lovers or madmen. The wood yonder is fragrant with the sweet fern and the mayberry. In the cherry trees the robins fight and struggle for the red berries. The chestnut drops its burrs at the coming of the first frost, like dead shell-fish upon the seashore. Later still, the red leaves crackle under the feet, and the ice snaps in the pond, like the strings of an over-strained harpsichord. Such scenes as these never die out of the memory. Nature, subdued and humanized, is the New-England man's birthright. Let him pass fifteen years among the fields and forty years upon the pavements, and his dreams will still be of running barefoot among the clover.

INFLUENCE OF NEW-ENGLAND LITERATURE.

Is the intellect of New-England not thoroughly awake? A New-England man is ashamed to think that most of the literary fame of the nation comes through New-England men; coming from New-England soil directly, or distilled in her intellectual alembic. The list of New-England authors is familiar and slightly tedious. Take the map of the Union and spread it open before you, cover the whole of New-England with your fore-finger, and place on one side the list of authors who owe to her either birth, home or education, and tell us how many are to be found elsewhere in the country wherewith to make another list. It is too serious a matter, said the Doctor, (half seriously, half jocosely,) to boast of. But how happens it that this little shred and corner of the map of the Union should do so large a share of our thinking?

THE MAINE LAW.

Discussing very briefly the charities of New-England, and praising the self-sacrifice of the South at Norfolk and Portsmouth as a better charity still, the Doctor proceeded to scarify the Maine Liquor Law. That law shows that the old Puritan conscience is as much alive as ever; but does it not also show that there is still existing that religious element that persecuted? It is needless to speak of the law of Maine so long as the law of fermentation remains on the books. Puritan law could never keep Puritan ale from working on Sunday. *Such a law, in the Doctor's opinion, deserves a larger study.* It involves the whole duty of society, the whole theory of individual rights.

A HIT AT GARRISONISM.

Ultra-Abolitionism found no favor. It is very much the same with the black and white races as it is with the red and white. The white must rule. It is a law of nature. The Indian, a sketch made by Deity in red crayon as the outline of a more perfect manhood, is hunted down and extinguished. The black, according to the Doctor's theory, is and *must continue inferior to the white.* The thing that remains to be done, is to assimilate the whites of the North and South in feeling, so that civil discord may not finally end in open war. New-England stands on an isthmus, and busy hands are digging away the earth that still connects it with the main land. Let us not, we beg, see New-England poisoned through and through, with a hatred that hates the stamp with the sun. Let her not run off into a corner with her negative virtues, till her blood becomes too cold and thin for a true patriotism.

Enlarging upon this point of his subject, the Doctor was heard pretty loudly, but the sheers *overpowered the theme, and the oration was finished.*

REV. JOHN PIERPONT

with every manifestation of delight on the part of the audience. REV. JOHN PIERPONT

had a funny theme, set to a special tune for the occasion, which he recited, and the ceremonies ended for the night.

NEW-ENGLAND FESTIVAL IN BROOKLYN.

Sentiments and Brief Speeches.

There are many of the staid and most respectable inhabitants of Brooklyn who look forward to the annual festivals of the New-England Society with most pleasurable anticipations, and who, when the evening of the day on which our forefathers landed on Plymouth Rock arrives, revel—if we may use the word in such connection—in the sober and dignified enjoyments of the occasion. Such, at least, has been the case for many years, and such was the prominent peculiarity of last evening's celebration.

The festival was observed in the Athenæum, in Atlantic-street, and there were about three hundred persons present, about one thing of whom were ladies—a very agreeable substitute for wine. The hall was tastefully decorated with American flags, and was brilliantly lighted. At the upper end, there was a table running across the hall, at which were seated the President of the Society, Mr. JAMES BERGEMAN, and the most prominent of the invited guests—Dr. LYMAN BECCHER, Rev. HENRY WARD BECCHER, Rev. W. J. BURLINGTON, Hon. ROLLIN SANFORD and Hon. AARON CLARK. At the lower end of the hall, in the orchestra, a very fine band was situated, and during the evening performed some pieces in praiseworthy style.

Traversing the length of the hall from the orchestra to the front of the guests' table, were five long tables, at which members with their ladies and others were seated. At the head of the principal of these sat Judge GREENWOOD, the first Vice President, dignified and yet agreeably sociable, as usual, and at the head of another was Mr. CYRUS P. SMITH, the second Vice President of the Society.

The company sat down to a good dinner soon after six o'clock, and at nine the President arose, congratulated the members of the Society, and proposed the following:

The Puritans—On the morning of the day we celebrate began a homeless exile, at the evening a Commonwealth, a free country and a free Government.

Rev. HENRY WARD BECCHER responded. One year ago he attempted to make two speeches during the same evening—one in Brooklyn and one in New-York—a witty speech in Brooklyn, and a sober one in New-York; but it turned out that the sober one was that made in Brooklyn, and the funny one in New-York. He feared that on the present occasion he would make one, neither sober nor funny. Proceeding, he spoke of ships which had gone down with rich stores, with valuable pictures on board; and passed on to say that if the barks which held our forefathers had gone down, they would have carried with them religions and nations unestablished. Of their voyage here he had often read with pleasure. There was a peculiarity about their thoughts and actions before they embarked, while on their voyage, and after they had landed upon Plymouth Rock. There were no high-flown speeches made by them at any time; in fact, in the reports of their doings previous to their landing here, there was little else than thankfulness to God, and accounts of the shoes and stockings and breeches and waistcoats they would require in the new land to which they were bound. To such a peculiarity, to the fact that they were practical men, he attributed their success.

The second toast was to

The President of the United States—and our whole country.

Received with cheers.

The third sentiment read was,

Our Puritan Fathers—As founders of new States and new systems, they wear to us a stern aspect, but those who dwell near their hearts, felt them beating with all the gentle humanities and the sweet charities of life.

This was responded to by Rev. W. J. BURLINGTON, who traced in the history of our country the true greatness and glory of our fathers. In the pure manuscripts of the Rising of the Revolution he found evidence that while the Puritan Fathers were stern and unbending in the cause of their country, they were the most tender and affectionate in the family circle.

The fourth sentiment read was as follows:

The Rocks, the Hills, and the Climate of New-England—Fit emblems of the character of her people.

This was responded to by Hon. ROLLIN SANFORD. He did not like his subject. It was cold and dreary. He had never heard of any man other than Moses who brought anything refreshing from a rock, and *even Moses would have had to hammer a very long* time upon the rocks of New-England before he would have succeeded in bringing anything refreshing or sparkling from them. He knew them well. He had plowed over them many times, and he had often slid down New-England hills. The rocks were cold and hard, and he never slid down a *New-England hill without having to draw his sled* all the way up again. But, perhaps, they expected him to say, what had often been said before, that the greatness of the New-England mind was in part, at least, owing to her bleak hills and barren rocks. This might be true, and it might not. But whether true or not, it was true that there was a pleasant side to a New-England hill, and a cheerfulness even on the face of her rocks, when viewed by a descendant of those who trod them after leaving the deck *of the Mayflower.*

The next sentiment was:

The New-England Clergy—Dwelling with their flocks, upon a thousand hills.

This was responded to by Rev. Dr. BECCHER, who was received with cheers. He was understood to say that there was but one event of modern times greater or more important in its consequences than the landing of the Pilgrims. In them there was a religious feeling which had spread out over the land and diffused prosperity and happiness wherever it rested. We cannot pretend to follow him through *his remarks, or even to give a correct idea of what* he said, for the unusual distance from the speakers, at which the reporters were seated, rendered it impossible to hear him.

The next sentiment was:

New-York—The crowning City; whose merchants are princes, and whose traffickers are the honorable of the *earth.*

This sentiment was briefly and appropriately responded to by Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN.

The next and last regular sentiment was—

The Ladies—ARABELLA JOHNSON and ROSE STANDISH—New-England types of womanhood, who, in the language of COTTON MATHER, came from a land of plenty to a wilderness of want, and took New-England on their way to Heaven.

This was handsomely responded to by Hon. AARON CLARK.

Next followed:

Our Sister Societies.

To which there was no response.

The very last was:

The New-England Society of New-York,

Which was eloquently responded to by Hon. JOSEPH HOWES.

The ladies and younger men present now retired to the ball-room, and those advanced in years, went slowly and soberly to their comfortable homes.

Important News from the Plains—The Indians Seeking Peace.

The St. Louis *Democrat* publishes the following extract from a private letter, dated above Fort Pierre, 10th November, 1855:

"A few days ago, thirty or forty Sioux Indians came to Fort Pierre to pay a visit to General HARNEY. He held a council, and had CAMPBELL, the interpreter, to tell them that he wanted ten of the principal men of each band of the Sioux to come and see him within one hundred days; and should they listen to his words, and do as he wants them to do, it would be for their good, he would make peace with them. But if any of the bands should not come at the above time, he would then know that they wish to fight. He told them that it was immaterial to him how they acted, as he would just as soon fight as have peace; that he was sent by their Great Father to fight them, but since he had killed the brutes he had pity on them. All the Indians that have come to see him, say they don't want to fight. They want to live. He told them that 'he could not fight men that didn't want to fight.'"

BURNING OF A SHIP AT SEA.—The wrecking sloop *Dolphin* arrived at Key West on the 26th ult., with Captain CPSHING and the crew of the ship *Concordia*, abandoned by them on the Florida Reef in consequence of her being on fire. She was from Mobile, bound to Liverpool with a cargo of cotton—2,200 bales. On the morning of the 25th of November a smoke was discovered issuing from the wedges around the mizzen mast, when all attention was directed to securing the opening below, when it was found impossible to check the current of air *rushing through the cabin. Finding that the fire* was rapidly gaining on the ship, the master deemed it prudent for the safety of all on board to make for the land, then about ten or twelve miles distant. About 10 o'clock the ship ran ashore on that part of the Florida Reef known as Duck Key, and the crew safely landed on the beach at Key Vacas, about three miles distant. At this time the ship was in flames aft and the fire progressing rapidly forward. We learn that about 900 bales of cotton will probably be saved, 500 of which have already been landed here.—*Key of the Gulf.*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

No Prospect of an Organization.

Attack on the Editor of the Star.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 21.

There is no prospect of an organization yet. The day has been consumed in a running debate.

The Editor of the *Star* was attacked on the Avenue, this afternoon, by Hon. WM. SMITH, of Virginia, on account of some article which has appeared in his columns, and was pretty roughly handled. Several blows passed, and the Editor's right hand was badly injured. S

The Attack on the Editor of the Star—Promotions in the Navy—The Debate in the House—Bounty Land Decisions.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 21.

Hon. WM. SMITH, member of Congress from Virginia, and Mr. WALLACH, editor of the *Star*, had a severe personal rencontre on Pennsylvania-avenue this afternoon, resulting from the strictures of that paper on Mr. SMITH's political conduct.

The recent death of Major MULLER, of the Marine Corps, will occasion promotions in all the grades of that service. The changes will be promulgated early next week.

The debate in the House to-day widened the breach between the RICHARDSON and FULLER men. Four or five of BANKS' supporters have privately declared, unless he shall be elected in the next day or two, they will drop him, in the hope of diverting and concentrating a majority vote in some other gentleman not yet prominently named.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided that the volunteers engaged in the removal of the Cherokee Indians, are entitled to bounty land.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

The Senate has adjourned over to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 21.

MR. GIDDINGS MAKES A DENIAL.

Mr. GIDDINGS denied that he had used such a remark as was attributed to him by Mr. MCMULLEN, viz.: That the Government would eventually go into the hands of the North, and that the Abolition Party would elect their candidate for the Presidency, and that then the Union must and ought to be dissolved. He trusted no man would expect him to reply to that gentleman (Mr. MCMULLEN) except in case of palpable misrepresentation.

MR. MCMULLEN IS EMPHATIC.

Mr. MCMULLEN—What does the member mean? Does he suppose he is capable of insulting any member on this floor? When I am assailed by the contemptible member from Ohio, I will defend myself here or elsewhere. [Sensation.] I did condemn the course of that member, and have nothing to take back.

[illegible]

[illegible] friends from the charge that they are responsible for the failure to organize the House, inasmuch as, being in the minority, they are powerless, without a union with those with whom they cannot sympathize.

The proscriptive principles of the Know-Nothings, he said, formed an impassable barrier to a union with them. He invoked the friends of Mr. RICHARDSON to stand firm and not waive the Democratic organization, especially at a time when it is purged of the last vestiges of Free-Soilism and is entering upon new triumphs of principles.

Mr. FOSTER replied, saying the Democrats had wedded themselves to a measure, and not to a great principle, for it had come out to-day that the Nebraska bill is understood differently in one section from what it is in another. If principle is the test, let it speak but one language. He condemned the Democratic caucus resolution.

Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 21.

Cause No. 20.—Samuel Verden *vs.* Isaac Coleman.—Error to Supreme Court of Indiana. Judge Campbell delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the writ of error, the decision of the Supreme Court of Indiana not being a final decree.

No. 16.—Isaac R. Smith, owner of the sloop *Volante*, *vs.* The State of Maryland.—Judge Curtis delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court, with costs.

No. 7.—John G. Graham *vs.* Alexander Bayne.—Error to Circuit Court of Illinois. Judge Grier delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of said Circuit Court, with costs, remanding the cause with directions to award *sentire facias de novo.*

No. 8.—Nehemiah Carrington *vs.* brig *Ann C. Pratt*, L. B. Pratt, claimant. Appeal from the Circuit Court of Maine. Judge Nelson delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of said Circuit Court, with costs.

Ex parte in the matter of William Wells, &c., on petition for *habeas corpus.* Wells was several years ago convicted of murder in this city, and sentenced to be hung, but President Fillmore commuted the sentence to imprisonment for life. The ground of petitioner's counsel is, that the pardoning power of the President is absolute, and, therefore, the condition is void; hence, Wells should be discharged.

No. 25.—The United States use Jas. Mackey et al. vs. Richard S. Coxe. Argument was continued by Mr. Carlisle for the defendant.

The Celebration of the Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers.

PLYMOUTH, Friday, Dec. 21.

Our resident population, with several hundred persons from abroad, have, to-day, celebrated the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims. The exercises took place in the Unitarian Church, and consisted of prayer, singing an original ode, and oration by Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, of New-York. The orator occupied about an hour and a half, and was listened to with marked attention. A public dinner followed after the exercises in the Church, at which speeches were made and sentiments given. The celebration closed with a ball this evening.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law Sustained.

ALBANY, Friday, Dec. 21.

The Supreme Court of the Seventh Judicial District has just made a decision sustaining the constitutionality of the Prohibitory Liquor Law, as far as brought before them. This decision overrules the decision of Judge PARKER on the fifth section of the law, on both points. Prosecuting under the law will be commenced in Rochester immediately.

Disaster to a Coast-Survey Schooner.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 21.

The Atlantic City Coast-Survey schooner *James Gutherie*, from New-York for Charleston, sprung aleak on Wednesday night, off Sandy Hook, and now lies in Little Egg Harbor, unseaworthy.

Destruction of a Cotton Factory by Fire.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 21.

The De Kalb Cotton Factory, near Camden, South Carolina, was destroyed by fire on Sunday last. Loss estimated at $40,000.

The Southern mail, as late as due from all points, is received.

Arrival from Rio—Ship News.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 21.

By the steamship *Asia*, we have a Rio Janeiro Circular, [illegible] of the 6th of November.

Arrived at Rio, Nov. 3, barks Hazard, from New-Orleans; [illegible] from Pernambuco. 7th, brig [illegible], from Baltimore; *Historo*, from Lisbon. 8th, [illegible] from Baltimore; schooner [illegible], from Bahia. 10th, bark Delaware, from Baltimore; [illegible], from Bahia. 11th, ship *Persadilla*, [illegible]

Sailed [illegible] Nov. 2, ship *Rover*, for New-Orleans. 3d, barque *Hennie*, for Baltimore; *Henry Kasson*, for [illegible]. 7th, bark *D. S. Goodell*, for New-York; [illegible], for Philadelphia. 8th and 12th, [illegible], for Hampton Roads, and *Marlon*, [illegible] Philadelphia.

The [illegible] Lorenzo, from Rio for New-Orleans, [illegible] the 12th ult., leaky, and had to discharge [illegible]

The [illegible], from Rio, arrived at this port today.

The [illegible] *Parker*, GARDNER, from New-York, for San [illegible] had put in there in a leaky condition.

The America Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, Dec. 21.

The steamship *America* arrived here from Boston, at [illegible] this morning, and left again at 7 o'clock for Liverpool. She had a rough passage up, against a strong north wind.

Wreck of the British Schooner Margaret, and Loss of the Crew.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 21.

St. John, N. B., papers of the 15th inst. state that the British schooner *Margaret*, from Maitland, N. S., for Portland, capsized in the Bay of Fundy, and all on board except Capt. CAMPBELL, the master, were lost.

NEW-YORK CITY.

DREADFUL CASE.

Death of a Child from Alleged Inhumanity of its Female Guardian—Arrest and Commitment of the Accused.

On Wednesday evening last a child of about 4 years, a native of Canada, named CHARLES C. R. HENDY, died suddenly at No. 49 Carmine-street, in the apartment of a Miss CATHARINE PARKHURST, with whom it had been placed to board by its father, its mother being dead. Certain statements been made by the neighbors gave rise to a suspicion that the child had not died a natural death. Yesterday an inquest was held on the body. The evidence adduced to the Jury shows a hard-hearted cruelty on the part of the woman PARKHURST scarcely ever paralleled. The testimony taken was quite long. We [illegible]

[illegible] the house with Miss Parkhurst; she occupies the back room on the second story, and I occupy the front room on the same floor; I know deceased, who appeared to be in delicate health; Miss P. has occupied her room about two months; she brought deceased with her when she moved in, and then he was in good health; I never was aware that he was sick; I have never seen him beaten, but have repeatedly heard his cries; about three weeks ago I heard him cry from being beaten; it was in the nighttime, and the cries awoke me; I heard the voice of Miss P.; the deceased slept with her in the back room; I could hear some one beating him, and it sounded as if done with the open hand; it appeared to me that the child was beaten severely at this time; about a month ago, while I was below stairs, I heard Miss P. beating deceased; this was on Friday evening, and on the following Sunday she told me she had beaten him at the time for three hours; she said she beat him with a piece of whalebone; I don't think that she had been constantly spoken of as long as the evidence mentioned; it might have been two hours, instead of three hours; she would beat him awhile, and then stop, and after a short interval commence beating him; she said that he was bad-natured, that is to say, would not [illegible]

[illegible] Miss Parkhurst, I remarked to her that I thought the child looked very sick; she said he was not sick; I saw him in the yard a few days after this, when he appeared as well as usual; about two weeks ago, she beat him for about half an hour; I was sick, and in bed at the time, in a room immediately under that of Miss P.'s; it sounded to me as if he was beaten with a strap; she beat him so severely that I thought she would kill him; this was about four o'clock in the afternoon, and about eight o'clock that evening two strange ladies came into the house, and inquired for Miss P.; they came into my room, and said that some one next door had told them of the manner in which the child had been beaten; that they had examined his body and found it covered with marks; Miss P. was out at the time, but the child was at home; the ladies did not say who they were or where they lived; I have not heard deceased beaten since then, nor have I often seen him since; he was in his room most of the time; I saw him in the yard on Thursday last, when he appeared to be well; I have had no quarrel with Miss P.; on last Monday night I heard deceased cry an hour for a drink; the first I knew of his death was on last Wednesday evening; he was then laid out; I did not know of his being sick; one of the ladies who called to see me, of whom I have spoken, called in my room, on Wednesday afternoon, and asked me if the child had been beaten since she last called; I told her that I had not heard him beaten; she said she had been in to see him, and that he would not recover; *she did not say what was the matter with him*; this was the first I knew of his being sick.

Other witnesses, mostly persons residing in the same house or neighborhood, were examined, and their testimony was corroborative of the above.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

Dr. Machett testified that he attended the deceased *for diarrhœa, but did not examine the body*, and consequently saw no marks upon it.

Dr. Thos. Finnell testified that he had made a *post mortem* examination of the body, and found the body, arms and legs, covered with bruises; there was a cut on the top of the head half an inch in length, extending to the bone; the large and small intestines showed signs of recent inflammation; the cuticle on the back was removed for the space of ten inches in length and two in breadth; the brain was intensely congested, and this, in his opinion, was the cause of death; the inflammation of the bowels had nothing to do with the death, only so far as it weakened the *deceased; the injury on the back seemed to have been* there about two weeks, but had nothing to do with death further than the weakness it might have produced; the same is the case with reference to the bruises; very slight causes would produce the bruises on deceased; the injury on the back did not extend beneath the skin; he was a frail, feeble child; whatever produced the injury on the head, produced the congestion of the brain; the injuries on the body were of such a character that I am satisfied he was severely beaten; these would tend to prostrate him, but could not, of themselves, produce death; I think the wound on his head was sufficient to cause death, independent of the injuries on the body; *falling against the edge or corner of a* trunk would produce a wound on the head similar to this.

OTHER TESTIMONY.

Jane Vreeland, a servant, in the employ of Miss P., testified that on Monday last the deceased stumbled and fell against a trunk in the room, and by this means received the cut in question; I never heard him complain of it; Miss P. and myself were in the room when he fell.

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

The case was then given to the Jury, who rendered the following verdict: "Death by congestion of the brain, superinduced by ill-treatment at the hands of Catharine Parkhurst."

Miss Parkhurst, the accused, was then committed *to prison to await the action of the Grand Jury.*

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 20, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In reading your paper this morning, I saw several communications in regard to the Russ Pavement in Broadway—one plan to chip off the edges, the other to spike the corners of each stone. Now, as you say, and most every other one says, the grooving plan has seen its day. We must try some other plan, or horses will command a very high price before long, on account of the scarcity of them, as there is not a day but some have their legs broken, or disabled from further use. I suppose the plan you state is the same as I saw in the *Sun*, proposed by J. C. Hoxie, which plan I think, as well as yourself, is very good; but the only right way to decide which is the best is to let Mr. Hoxie, or any other one who has a good plan, to do fifty feet square in some part of Broadway, and that will very soon test which will answer the wants of the GARMEN.

"Excessive of Immigration."

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Editorial of the Times of the 19th, under the above head, appears to me to contain fallacies which I beg leave to mention—for however true it may be that we worship more than any other people, the almighty dollar, and that in considering the effects upon us as a nation, of the great influx of foreigners, we are not to look so much at the increase of crime and the deleterious effect upon our morals, as upon the loss we sustain in dollars and cents—yet I claim that even in a pecuniary point of view (the lowest of all,) the writer of the above article is greatly in error.

The expenditure in New-York of 170,000 immigrants, of $4 each, would not be a net gain to the City of that amount, but only of the profit on the articles sold, which, at say 12½ per cent., would be on $700,000, only $90,000—scarcely enough to pay the City the additional expense of paupers that would be left behind out of such a number passing through the City.

The amount of specie brought into the country, you state, would be about $30 each emigrant, or $18,000,000. This amount of money would be worth to the country simply the interest, as we can get all the money we want from abroad, by paying six per cent., which, on $18,000,000, would be $810,00 per annum.

The expenditure of $2 per week of each immigrant you state, would be $17,000,000, but the gainson this expenditure is only 12½ per cent on $212,500; but even this gain you relinquish when you admit that the immigrant may only earn by his labor all he consumes. However, we will allow that a profit on their labor or consumption of food and clothing, may amount as above to $212,500 per annum, we then have this amount added to $810,000, making the grand total of $1,022,500 per annum, and this is a most liberal allowance. We have, in this village where I write, about 300 of these foreign immigrants, and they are generally industrious and well behaved. But our farmers complain that the wages paid for their labor drains them of all profit on their farms, and that, in consequence, they are not getting ahead, but on the contrary, their farms are yearly decreasing in value. We shall be glad if, instead of benefiting the town, they do not bring us into debt, and this is a fair sample of the whole country's experience.

Nevertheless, we would not close our doors to the immigrant. If he can find a more comfortable living here than in the old world, let him come and earn it, even if he does not add much to the wealth of the nation. The Americans are generally too proud to work, and if we can command labor from abroad, even by making ourselves poor in paying for it, still we are at liberty to do so. But don't let us attempt to substantiate the fallacy that all a man consumes is net profit to the country, when he consumes all he can produce, thus balancing the account; nor deceive ourselves by supposing that the loss of 170,000 immigrants per annum, who merely earn a livelihood, are benefiting the country to the extent you mention, or a hundredth part of it.

For my own part, (though I am not a K. N.,) I rejoice at the falling off in our immigration statistics. Let them come, but not faster than we can grind them in our mill of civilization; and, when they come, give them room to work or play, but not to vote, till they are thoroughly Americanized, and learn something of order, law and good behavior.

A SUBSCRIBER.

P. S.—If 170,000 immigrants produce a profit to the country, as you state, of $17,000,000 per annum, what will our present population of thirty millions produce? Answer—$51,765,714,285!! Verily, we are getting rich rapidly!

Board of Councilmen.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Councilmen last evening, as soon as the minutes of the previous meeting were read, Councilman GRAY protested against their adoption, on the ground that a portion of the business transacted in Committee of the Whole, was while there was not a quorum present; and also, that when the Chairman of the Committee rose first, there was not a quorum present. The minutes were nevertheless approved, and Councilman GRAY had leave to withdraw his protest. The Board then proceeded to third reading, and passed a large number of bills.

The following important resolution was lost, only 8 voting in its favor:

"That a ferry across the North River be established from the foot of Forty-second-street to the nearest practicable point on the opposite, or the New-Jersey shore; and that the Comptroller be, and he hereby is authorized and directed to carry this resolution into effect, and to give a lease for such a ferry, pursuant to the charter and the amendments thereto; such lease and privileges of a ferry to be for a term of ten years, and to be sold at public auction, after thirty days notice, and to be given to the highest bidder with adequate security, which lease shall be prepared by the Counsel to the Corporation, and shall contain, so far as applicable, all the covenants and conditions for the benefit and protection of the City, which are contained in the lease of the Houston-street and Williamsburg ferry."

The question of cutting off the steam below Fifty-ninth-street was referred back to the Committee on Railroads. Adjourned to Monday.

A New Book Auction Firm.

In our advertising columns to-day will be found the announcements of the new book auction firm of LEAVITT, DELISSER & Co., whose first sale is held to-night. We learn that the new firm commences business under the most favorable auspices, and that they are to be the auctioneers of the new Publishers' Association. Mr. LEAVITT is of the publishing firm of LEAVITT & ALLEN, and Mr. DELISSER has long been with the APPLETONS. They have taken the large salesrooms recently occupied by COOLEY, KEESE & Co., on the corner of Broadway and White-street.

Schools—Vacation.

The Evening Schools of this City wound up their sessions last night. They reopen on the 3d of January.

The Day Schools have a session on Monday, and then adjourn over to the 3d of January.

The Brooklyn Schools date their vacation from last night.

The Literary War Ended.

The case of MASON BROTHERS against HORACE GREELEY and others, was settled yesterday, the *Tribune* having concluded (under the circumstances) to publish MASON BROTHERS' card, and to retract, editorially, their charges against them.

☞ The Amoskeag Veterans returned to this City at 2 P. M. yesterday, from their visit to Washington. They were received at the landing by the "Old Light Guard," and some other companies, under whose escort they marched through some of the principal streets to the Park, where they were received by the Mayor. Later in the day they proceeded to the armory of the Light Guard, in Broadway, where a hospitable reception was given them. The Veterans leave for their home in New-Hampshire to-day.

☞ Ladies, look out whose smelling-bottle you use when among strangers. Fine-looking ladies in mourning sometimes administer chloroform with their proffered perfume, and then seize their victim's watch, porte monnaie, and jewels. Indeed, it is best not to be faint unless well protected.

☞ *The young gentleman who caught the cow-hides from a strong-armed lady and her two sisters, as a just and proper punishment for making her the subject of his scandal, is doing well. His wounds are healing fast, and in a week or two he will be able to be cut.*

☞ JOHN KELLY, of Hose Company No. 48, was run over by his hose carriage, an arm broken, and other damage done, on Thursday. Same day, a man in Baxter-street was run over by a fire-engine and hurt.

☞ Look out for your burning-fluid lamps. Tip them over and your carpet is on fire, your blessed baby burned, and you a mourner. Do be careful.

Police News.

Two girls of the town quarreled in the street on Saturday night, one stabbed the other with a knife, and was committed for trial. Her name Ann Gleason, of Reade-street.

Jerry Cook rode on top of an omnibus, and stole the driver's change. Money found in his boot. Committed.

[illegible]

About 6 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the grocery store of Mr. Hulse, corner of Allen and Houston streets. It was soon extinguished. Damage about $100. The origin of the fire has not been positively ascertained.

LONG ISLAND.

The Respite of Michael Gorman.

As stated in the Times of yesterday morning, a respite has been granted by the Executive staying the execution of MICHAEL GORMAN until the 18th of January next.

This respite was obtained mainly through the exertions of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Esq. He telegraphed to his law partner on Thursday that the respite had been granted, but it was not until 10 o'clock yesterday morning—the day fixed upon for the execution—that the Sheriff of Kings County received the official paper, and all the preparations had been made to carry the sentence of the Court into effect, by erecting gallows, &c. At 6 o'clock yesterday morning the Sheriff informed GORMAN that his duty required him to proceed with preparations for the execution. He said that he was ready and prepared to die. The moment the official paper was received, the Sheriff, accompanied by GORMAN's father, sister and several other persons repaired to the jail. Mr. GORMAN informed his son of the respite when he replied "Well, I am glad of it." The Sheriff soon after read to him the official paper.

The rumor had spread far and wide that a respite had been granted, and consequently quite a crowd of people assembled in the vicinity of the jail to catch a glimpse of the interior. When the noise attendant upon erecting the scaffold was heard, the outsiders were fully convinced that the execution would take place. But, happily for the trembling convict, they were disappointed.

GORMAN, during the past week, has fallen quite fast, there being nothing left of him, as he expresses himself, "but his heart,"—"that," he says, "is a Hon's heart."

The Sheriff and his assistants, Messrs. FIELD and LOTT, have rendered GORMAN's situation as pleasant as possible under the circumstances, for which he takes every opportunity to express his thanks.

Burglar Sentenced.

In the Kings County Court of Sessions yesterday, JAMES THOMPSON, heretofore convicted of burglary in the first degree, was sentenced to ten years and five months' imprisonment at Sing Sing.

NEWS FROM UTAH.

The Drouth—Murders at Elk Mountain—the Mails—Agricultural Prospects—Immigration.

We have received files of the Deseret News, from Oct. 3 to the 24th inclusive. The News contains nothing of importance, although some of its details are of interest.

The severe drouth of last Summer seems not to have been so destructive as was anticipated. The wheat crop was mostly cut off, but other grains were in considerable supply, although scanty. The Mormons will probably suffer some inconvenience from a want of variety of food; but not from the lack of a sufficient quantity. The Elders exhort the people to lay up a store in advance, so that the grasshoppers can take an occasional feast, and the earth an occasional rest.

Scattering parties of Indians continue to commit depredations upon the exposed Mormon settlements and on traveling parties which are not sufficiently protected. On the 23d of September two persons were killed upon the Elk Mountains by the Utahs, and the first and settlement were abandoned.

At Ash Hollow, Sept. 8, Gen. HARNEY, with one hundred and attached part of his cavalry, fell in with Tamarus's band of Brules, opposite Ash Hollow and distant about seven miles, killing ninety-one, and wounding and taking prisoners many more, with a great many ponies, and a vast quantity of property of every description, nearly all belonging to the Mormons.

The Deseret News, of Oct. 24, says that they have received no mails from the States since the 5th of September. The Postmaster informs the people that the California mails have received no attention during the past year, and suggests that merchants forward their

[illegible]

BY WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Society and Government are mutually related and [illegible]. The material, intellectual, moral and political conditions of every people depend [illegible] either a direct exercise of their will or their passive consent, the nature and form of their government. Reasoning from the attributes of the Creator and from the constitution of man, we justly conclude that a high stage of social happiness is attainable, and that beneficent government is therefore ultimately possible. Any different theory makes the hopes which sustain virtue delusive, and the Deity, who inspires them, a demon equally to be feared and hated. Experience, however, teaches us that the advances of mankind towards such happiness and government are very slow. Poetry, indeed, often presents to us pleasing scenes of national felicity; but these are purely imaginary, while history is an almost unrelieved narrative of political crimes and public dangers and calamities.

We discover, by induction, moral laws as inflexible as the material laws of the universe. We know, therefore, that the tardiness of political progress results from a failure thus far to discover or apply those moral laws. The failure, at first view, seems [illegible]. Social amelioration is apparently an object of general and intense desire. Certainly, the agencies which improve material safety, subsistence and comfort, have been eminently improved. We cultivate [illegible] engines recently conceived; we search the whole surface of the round earth with comparative ease; we know the appointed courses and seasons of worlds which we can scarcely see. It is doubtful whether the arts of architecture, painting, sculpture, and poetry, are susceptible of higher perfection. Why, then, does political science remain obscure, and the art of government [illegible] still perplexed?

It happens, in some degree, because material wants have hitherto exacted excessive care; in some degree because the advantages which result from political improvements are indirect and diffusive; but chiefly because the science is in its nature recondite, and the art intrinsically difficult.

Metaphysics is a science confessedly abstruse, and generally regarded as irksome and fruitless. Lord BACON so pronounces, and he explains: "For the wit and mind of man, if it work upon matter, which is the contemplation of the creatures of God, worketh according to the stuff, and is limited thereby; but if it work upon itself, as the spider worketh his web, then it is endless, and brings forward, indeed, cobwebs of learning, admirable for the fineness of thread and work, but of no substance or profit." How could the study of groups be either easier or more satisfactory than that of individual man. The same philosophy confesses that "government is a part of knowledge secret and retired."

Consider only one State. Its magnitude is immense, its outlines are indistinct, it is without symmetry [illegible] its principles and dispositions a confused aggregate of the imperfectly understood principles and dispositions of many thousands or even many millions of men. The causes which have chiefly given form and direction to those principles and dispositions are either unknown or forgotten; those which are now modifying them are too subtle for our examination. The future of States involves further conditions, which lie outside of the range of human foresight, and therefore are called accidents. Human life is short, while the process of induction in political science reaches through generations, and even ages. Philosophers seldom enjoy facilities for that process. Hence, they "make imaginary laws for imaginary Commonwealths, and their discourses are as the stars, which give little light, because they are so high." Statesmen, on the contrary, "[illegible] according to the States where they live, what is received law, and not what ought to be law."

A constitutional alteration is often necessary, to secure a [illegible] social improvement; but such an alteration cannot be made without a previous change of public opinion in the State, and even of opinion in the [illegible] for nations are social persons, and members of an universal Commonwealth. [illegible] resists such changes. Timidity, though looking forward, is shortsighted; and with far-sighted [illegible] which always looks backward, opposes such changes. Laws, however erroneous, or however arbitrarily established, acquire an imposed sanctity from the ceremony of their enactment, and derive great strength from protracted acquiescence. In a despotic State, no subject can move changes. In a free one, each member may oppose, and opposition is more easily sustained than advocated. Ambition is the ruling passion of States. It is blind to defects and dangers, while hurrying them on in careers of aggression and aggrandizement. The personal interests and ambitions of many effective members of the State cling to its institutions, however erroneous or injurious, and protect them against innovation. [illegible] can only appeal to reason and conscience; [illegible] arouses prejudice, cupidity, and fear, and adroitly excites and directs hatred against the person of the reformer. Retaliation too naturally follows; and so the controversy, which properly ought to be a public and dispassionate one, changes imperceptibly into a heated conflict of factions. Humanity and benevolence are developed only with increasing knowledge and refinement. Hence, castes and classes long remain; and these, although all equally interested in a proposed melioration, are, by an artful direction of their mutual antipathies, made to defeat it by their implacable contentions. Material interests are immediately roused and combined in opposition, because they suffer from the least disturbance. The benefits of a social change are more distant, and therefore distrusted and undervalued. The law of progress certainly does not require changes of institutions to be made at the cost of public calamities, or even of great private inconveniences. But that law is, nevertheless, inexorable. A necessary reformation will have its way, peacefully if favored, violently if resisted. In this sense, the Founder of Christianity confessed that he had come upon the earth to bring, not peace, but a sword. Revolutions are not divinely appointed attendants of progress, nor is Liberty necessarily born of social convulsions, and baptized with blood. Revolutions, on the contrary, are the natural penalties for unwise persistence in error, and servile acquiescence in injustice and oppression. Such revolutions, moreover, are of doubtful success. Most men engage readily enough in civil wars, and for a flash are heated [illegible], but they cool from natural [illegible] of temper, and abandon their objects, and [illegible] of principle, honor, and true courage, betray themselves, their associates, and even their cause, however just or sacred. Happily, however, such revolutions do not always fail. In [illegible] the tempers and dispositions of the nation undergo a propitious change, it becomes generous, brave and self-denying, and Freedom consequently gains substantial and enduring triumphs. It is hard, in such cases, to separate the share of fortune from that of merit. In analyzing the character [illegible]. Nor is it absolutely necessary. The [illegible] heroism of such revolutions is wisely honored even with exaggeration, because such honors stimulate ambitious and noble emulation. Mankind seek out the noblest among successful champions, and, investing him with imaginary excellences in addition to his real merit, set him apart as an object of universal veneration to the world's end. We recognize such impersonations in TELL and ALFRED, in WALLACE and WASHINGTON.

These [illegible] revolutions, however, only consummate changes which were long before projected [illegible] by bold, thoughtful, earnest and [illegible]. There is [illegible], therefore, to [illegible] at least some of the homage which [illegible] awarded to their [illegible]

[illegible]

"All [illegible] Freedom [illegible]"

[illegible]

I know [illegible]

ally allowed; nor is the injustice of this case peculiar. It occurs in all other departments of activity. We justly honor the name of WATT, who applied the ascertained mechanical power of steam to the [illegible] of the [illegible] memory of FULTON, [illegible] into a marine [illegible] lakes, rivers and oceans, [illegible] commerce, knowledge, civilization and [illegible] we do not recall the previous and indispensable studies of the Marquis of WORCESTER, who announced his invention of the steam engine itself in these words, as full of piety and benevolence as of joy:

"Thanks to God, next to whom we are due for creation and redemption, for having vouchsafed an insight into so great a secret of nature, beneficial to all mankind, as this water-commanding engine."

We cheerfully accord renown to MORSE, who produced the electric telegraph; but we are prone to forget that FRANKLIN discovered the germ of that great invention, by boldly questioning the awe-inspiring lightnings in their native skies.

There is abundant excuse for the popular neglect of peaceful social reformers. Either they are engaged in apparently idle and visionary speculations, or else occupied in what seems even more absurd, an obstinate contention with the prevailing political philosophy of their age. These speculations assume the consistency of science, that contention, the dignity of knowledge—only when in some later age the principles they announced have been established. In the meantime, they pass for malcontents and fanatics. The rude tastes of society generally delight in themes and characters which are sounding, marvelous, and magnificent; and prefers the march, the camp, the siege, the surprise, the sortie, the charge, the battle, with its quickly vibrating fortunes—the victory, the agonies of the night which follow it, and the pomp and revelry of the day which banishes the complaining memories of that fearful night to the humanitarian's placid studies, or the bewildering debates of polemic politics.

Excusable, however, as the injustice which I have described is, it is nevertheless unwise and injurious. It discourages necessary, noble and generous efforts, and is chief among the bulwarks of superstition and despotism. The energies of men can never remain stationary. A nation that will not tolerate the activity of intellectual energy in the pursuit of political truth, must expect the study of that truth to cease. A nation that has ceased to produce original and inventive minds, restless in advancing the landmarks of knowledge and freedom, from that moment has begun to recede towards ignorance and Slavery. Every stage backwards renders its return more hopeless.

I am sure that this great error will not last always, and yet I do not think it is near its end. How long it shall endure is known only to Him who,—although he commands us to sow and to plant with undoubting faith, that we shall reap and gather the fruits of our culture,—reserves to himself, nevertheless, not only the control, but even the knowledge of the forthcoming seasons.

It is because I am unwilling to forego a proper occasion for opposing that error, that I am here to celebrate, over the graves of the Forefathers, on this day devoted to their memories, the virtues, the labors, and the sufferings, of the Puritans of New England and Old England. My interest in the celebration is not, like your own, a derived, but only a reflected one. I am not a native here, nor was I born to the manner of this high and holy observance. The dogmatical expositions of the Christian scheme by the Puritans have not altogether commanded my acceptance. I shall, therefore refrain from even an approach to those finer parts of my great theme, justly familiar to your accustomed orators, which reach the profoundest depths of reverence and love in the bosoms of the lineal descendants of the founders of New-England. A few years after the death of NAPOLEON I stood before the majestic column in the Place Vendôme, that bears his statue. When I asked who scattered there a thousand wreaths of flowers, freshly gathered, that covered its base, the answer came quickly back, "All the world." So I, one only of the same vast constituency, cheerfully lend my voice to aid your noble purpose of erecting here a worthier and more deserved monument to the memory of the Pilgrims. It is, indeed, quite unnecessary to their fame; yet it is, also, only too necessary to correct the basis of the world's judgment of heroic worth. Make its foundations broad as the domain which the adventurers of the *May Flower*, peacefully, and without injustice, rescued from the tramp of savage tribes! Let its material be of the imperishable substance of these everlasting hills! Let its devices and inscriptions be colossal, as becomes the emblems and tributes which commemorate a world's ever upheaving deliverance from civil and religious despotism. Let its shaft rise so high, that it shall cast its alternate shadows, changing with the progress of the sun in his journey, across the Atlantic and over the intervening mountains to the Pacific coast! It must even then borrow majesty from the rock which was the first foothold of the Pilgrims on these desolate shores, instead of imparting to it sublimity.

But I may not touch the domestic story of your ancestors. Only a Jewish hand could strike the symbols with the boldness due to the theme of the march of the host of Israel, under the guidance of its changeful pillar of cloud and of fire, while pursued by the chariots and horsemen of Egypt, through the divinely divided floods of the Arabian Sea; or, without temerity almost sacrilegious, lift from the waving boughs the harps which the daughters of Jerusalem hung upon the willows, while by the side of the rivers of Assyria they sat down, and wept the piteous captivity of their nation, beloved, but temporarily forsaken of God.

It is a sure way of promoting knowledge and virtue, as well as of rising to greatness and goodness, to study with due care and reverence the operation of sublime principles of conduct in advancing the progress of mankind. I desire so to contemplate the working of the leading principle of the Puritans.

I confess that the Puritans neither disclosed nor discovered any new truths of morals or of government. None such have been discovered, at least since the Divine Teacher set forth the whole system of private and public ethics among the olive groves, on that one which was his favorite among the mountains that look down upon Jerusalem.

Nor was it their mission to institute a new progress of mankind. Although the Eastern nations, the first to enjoy the light of civilization, had, long before the age of the Puritans, sunk into that deep sleep from which there is as yet no awaking, yet Europe was even then full of energy, enterprise, and hope. The better elements of the Oriental and Mediterranean civilizations had survived, and, cooperating with the pure influences of Christianity, were enlightening and refining the Southern and Western nations. The Church, which until recently was unpartitioned, had long defended the faith against the Saracens, and protected feeble States against the aggressions of ambitious Princes. It still held the nations in the bonds of a common fraternity. Nor had it forgotten to proselyte, after the primitive manner, by inculcating morality and charity. It had, by its potent command, addressed to the conscience of Christendom, abolished throughout Europe that system of personal servitude in which a large, perhaps the largest, portion of every community had been held, under every form of government. It bore its testimony steadily against that system everywhere, declaring that "God and Nature equally cry out against human slavery; that serfs and slaves are a part of the human family which Christ died to redeem; and that equality is an essential incident of that brotherhood which he enjoins as a test by which his disciples shall be known."

The foundations of that comprehensive international code, which is now everywhere accepted, were broadly laid. It was then clearly taught that "there are in nature certain fountains of justice, from which all pure civil laws flow, varying only in this—that as waters take tinctures and tastes from the soils through which they run, so do civil laws differ according to the regions and Governments where they are planted." LUTHER had already summoned Europe to a new and more vigorous morality, and CALVIN's sharp voice was ringing through the Continent, calling the faithful away from all ostentatious ceremonies of worship, to that pure and spiritual one which God prefers "before all temples." The feudal policy, although founded in very imperfect conceptions of civil society, had saved, through the recent decline, many personal and political rights and privileges, which otherwise, would have been swept away, as they were in Asia, by the desolating hand of absolute power. Chivalry, a wild vine engrafted upon Christianity, was bearing abundant fruits of courage, constancy, gallantry, munificence, honor and clemency. The machinery of mercenary armies was not yet perfected, and the security of Government was still held to depend, not on laws and force, but on the approval and sympathies of the people. Commerce had discovered that the oceans were designed, not to separate, but to unite nations, and was extending its field over all habitable climes, and taking on the dignity of its new functions as an auxiliary of Empire. Manufactures had been incorporated as a distinct wheel in the enginery of national wealth; and the productive classes had already attained a position among the ruling elements of States. A wise policy of liberal naturalization was breaking up local septs and clans, and distributing the seeds of material and social improvement throughout both hemispheres. Indolence, expense and faction, had prepared that decline of aristocratic orders which still continues. Just notions of the free tenure of lands, and even that great idea of the universal freedom of labor, which now is agitating the world, prevailed quite widely. Italy,

"The darkened ages' last remaining light,"

had never failed to present examples of Republican institutions. The monarchical constitutions of that period contained sharply defined limitations, and they were vigorously guarded and defended. It was a general theory, that the subject could not be taxed without consent of the legislature, and that princes could only govern in conformity to laws. England especially had a parliament, the type of modern legislatures, trial by jury, magna charta, and the common law, constituting a majestic arch for the support of civil liberty. She had, moreover, emancipated herself from the supremacy of the See of Rome, and the popular mind was intently engaged equally in the pursuit of theological truth, and in the application of the laws to the maintenance and defence of public and private rights.

It was the age of SPENSER, SHAKSPEARE, BACON and MILTON. Poetry had risen from lyric beauty to epic dignity. History, from fabulous chronicles to philosophical argument, and learning, from words and forms, to things and laws. Reasoning from these circumstances, it seemed that the avowed progress of society was assured, and that civil and religious liberty were about to be established on broad and [illegible] foundations. Nevertheless, a reaction had already begun, whose [illegible] were even yet unspent. The See of Rome sought to [illegible] the movement of the Reformation, and [illegible] with kings against nations. HENRY VIII. arrogated to himself the very same spiritual supremacy which, with the aid of the people, and in the name of Christian liberty, he had wrested from the Pope; and, with singular caprice, employed it in compelling conformity to the obnoxious faith and worship of Rome, conducted by ecclesiastics who derived their appointments from himself, and held them at his own pleasure. The reign of MARY inaugurated that relapse to Rome which the caprices of HENRY had rendered inevitable. ELIZABETH reinstalled the Reformation, but renewed the personal claim to spiritual supremacy. The people resisted all these ecclesiastical usurpations of the TUDORS, and they, in retaliation, boldly attempted to subvert the constitutional authority of Parliament. ELIZABETH, under the advice of sagacious statesmen, and supported by temporizing churchmen, resorted to the favorite expedient of politicians—compromise. Compromise is a feasible and often a necessary mode of adjusting conflicting material interests, but can never justly or wisely be extended to the subversion of the natural rights or the moral duties of subjects or citizens. Even where a compromise is proper in itself, it derives all its strength from the fair and full consent of all the parties whom it binds. ELIZABETH caused the Roman Catholic creed, discipline, and ritual, to be revised and altogether recast, under the direction of leaders of some of the conflicting sects; and thus a new system was produced, which, as was claimed, stood midway between the uncompromising Church of Rome, and equally uncompromising latitudinarian Protestantism. The new system was established by law, and a hierarchy was appointed by the crown to whose care it was committed. Absolute and even active conformity was commanded, to be enforced by pains and penalties in special and unconstitutional tribunals, acting without appeal and in derogation of the common law. The new system, whatever might be its religious and ecclesiastical harmony with the Divine precepts, was, in its civil aspects, a mere political institution. It was offensive and odious to a zealous people, who, though divided into opposing sects, agreed in regarding the political authority assumed by the State as a sacrilegious usurpation. The friends of civil liberty also condemned it, as a turning of the batteries that had been won from the Roman See, in the name of Liberty, against the very fortress of Liberty itself. Nevertheless, a portion of the clergy, who had now become dependent on the State, members of the privileged classes, always disinclined to political agitation, placemen and waiters for places, the timid, the venal, and the frivolous, early gave in their adhesion, and the compromise daily gained wider acquiescence, through the appliances of political seduction, prescription, and persecution. The Church of England was built on that compromise. Incorporated into the constitution with such auxiliary political powers, it must necessarily augment the influence of the throne, and be subversive equally of the civil and religious liberties of the people.

A conservative power, a new conservative power, was necessary to prevent that fatal consummation. That power appeared in the form of a body of obscure religious sectaries, men of monastical devoutness, yet retaining the habits of domestic and social life; simple, but not unlearned; unambitious; neither rich enough to forget their God, nor yet poor enough to debase their souls; content with mechanical and agricultural occupations in villages and rural districts, yet conscious of the liberty with which Christ had made them free, and therefore bold enough to confront ecclesiastical and even royal authority in the capital. Serious as became their religious profession, they grew under persecution to be grave, formal, and austere. Chosen emissaries of God, as they believed, they willingly became outcasts among men. Divinely constituted depositaries of pure and abounding truth, as they thought, they announced, as their own rule of conduct, that no article of faith, no exercise of ecclesiastical authority, no rule of discipline, and not even a shred of ceremonial or sacrament, should be accepted, unless sanctioned by direct warrant from the Scriptures as interpreted by themselves, in the free exercise of their own consciences, illuminated by the Holy Spirit. God, although a benevolent Father, was yet, as they believed, jealous towards disobedience of His revealed will, and would punish conscious neglect of its commandments. These were the Puritans. They came into the world to save it from despotism, and the world comprehended them not. They refused to acquiesce in the compromise, because it involved a surrender of natural rights, and a violation of principles of duty toward God. Nevertheless, they were true Christians, and therefore they declined to set up their own convictions as a standard for others who subscribed to the Christian faith, and freely allowed to all their fellow subjects the same broad religious liberty which they claimed for themselves. They persisted in non-conformity. The more hardly pressed, the more firmly they persisted. The more firm their persistence, the more severe and unrelenting was the persecution they endured. More than an hundred years virtually outlawed as citizens and subjects, and outcasts from the established church, the Puritans bore unflinchingly their unwavering testimony against the compromise, before magistrates and councils, in the pillory, under stripes, in marches, in camps, in prisons, in flight, in exile, among licentious soldiery and dissolute companions in neighboring lands; on the broad and then unexplored ocean, when the mariners lost their reckoning, and the ships' supplies became scanty and her seams opened to the waves; on unknown coasts, homeless, houseless, and famishing; in the leafless forest, surrounded by ice and snow, fearful of savage beast and confronting savage men. The compromise policy failed. Civil and religious liberty was not overborne; it rose erect; it triumphed; it is still gaining new and wider and more enduring triumphs; and tyrants have read anew the lesson, so often wasted upon them before, that where mankind stand upon their convictions of moral right and duty, in disobedience to civil authority, there is no middle course of dealing with them, between the persecution that exterminates, and the toleration that satisfies. The Puritans were not exterminated, they were not satisfied.

The Puritans thus persisted and prevailed because they had adopted one true, singular, and sublime principle of civil conduct, namely: that the subject in every State has a natural right to religious liberty of conscience. They knew too well the weakness of human guaranties of civil liberty, and the frailty of civil barriers against tyranny. They therefore did not affect to derive the right of toleration from the common law, or the statutes of the realm, or magna charta, or even from that imaginary contest between the sovereign and the subject, which some publicists had about that time invented as a basis for civil rights. They resorted directly to a law broader, older, and more stable, than all these—a law universal in its application and in its obligation, established by the Creator and Judge of all men, and therefore paramount to all human constitutions. ALGERNON SIDNEY, LOCKE and BACON, and even HOOKER, chosen and ablest champion of the Church of England, demonstrated the existence of this law, deriving the evidences of it, and of its universal nature and application, from natural and revealed religion, in the high debates of the Seventeenth Century. BLACKSTONE, VATTEL, and MONTESQUIEU, have built upon it their respective systems of municipal law, public law, and government; and our own Congress of 1776 sunk into the same enduring foundation the corner-stone of this vast and towering structure of American Freedom. The Puritans could therefore lay no claim to the discovery of this great principle, or to the promulgation of it. But the distinguished glory of having first reduced it from speculation to actual and effective application, as a conventional rule of political conduct, is all their own.

This great principle was not only a disturbing, but it was also an offensive and annoying, one. It was an appeal from the highest sovereign power in the State, to a sovereign power still higher, and therefore was thought seditious. It of course encountered then the same ingenious sophistry which, although often overthrown, has not even yet been silenced. It was argued, that if individual conscience may rightly refuse to acquiesce in the results of the general conviction collected by the State and established as law, it may also rightfully resist the law by force, which would produce disorder and lead to anarchy. It was argued, also, that inasmuch as civil government is of divine appointment, it must be competent to act as an arbiter between conflicting consciences, and that implicit obedience to its decrees, as such arbiter, is therefore a religious duty. As might well have been foreseen, there arose, on the side of the Puritans, contestants worthy of the majestic principle they defended—contestants whose voices, then silenced by persecution, or drowned by public clamor, have reached this more congenial age, and are now giving form and condensation to the whole science of political ethics. Not again recalling the names of LOCKE and SIDNEY, there was EDWARDS, profoundest metaphysician of all ages; MILTON, always discontented and distrusted among men, but familiar with angels, and learned in the counsels of Heaven. It was their sufficient reply, that unenlightened and unsanctified consciences will never disturb despotism with their remonstrances, and that consciences illuminated and purified cannot be perverted to error; that God has delegated to no human tribunal authority to interfere between Himself and the monitor which He has implanted in the bosom of every moral being, and which is responsible to its Author alone; and that the boundaries of human authorities are the boundaries of eternal justice, ascertained by the teachings of that monitor which, where it is free and fully awakened, must always be the same. They answered farther, and with decisive energy, that traditions and compacts subversive of freedom were altogether void, because the masses of men living at one time in a State must always have supreme control over their own conduct, in all that concerns their duty to God and their own happiness.

Fortunately, the Puritans had keen sagacity. They would not ask liberty of conscience as a political concession; because, if granted as such, it might be revoked. Fortunately, they were not purposely a political or civil body, but a purely religious one; a church in the wilderness, as they described themselves; a church without secular combinations, interests, or ends; a church with no interest but duty, no end but to avoid the divine disfavor, and no head but God. Fortunately, also, the age was as yet a religious one. Skepticism, which has since so widely overrun large portions of Europe, and scattered its poison even here, had not then entered the world; and the plenary nature and authority of the Holy Scriptures, to which the Puritans appealed, was universally acknowledged. It was especially felicitous that the lives of the Puritans vindicated their claims to magnanimity and piety. Equally in domestic and social life, and in the public transactions of the State in which they became concerned, their conduct was without fear and without reproach. With all these advantages, the Puritans, as naturally as wisely, restricted themselves to the Divine Revelation, the principle which they promulgated. With effective simplicity, they confined themselves to the main point in debate. They neither pretended to define nor to make summaries of all the natural rights of man which tyranny might invade, nor to trace out the ultimate secular consequences of the great principle on which they insisted. They rested the defence on the one natural right, which was distinctly invaded, on no grounds of expediency or of public utility, but on the grounds alone that God had given it, and that man could neither invade or surrender it, without a sin against the Divine Majesty. It was the peculiarity of the right thus invaded and defended, that lent to the Puritans their crowning advantage. Religion is the profoundest and most universal affection of our nature. Apparently the cause of innumerable differences and endless controversies, it is, nevertheless, the one common and principal element which controls the actions of all men. It sustained the Puritans. It gradually won for them the respect and sympathies of men and of nations. The right assailed brought equally conscience and the love of liberty, the two most elastic and enduring springs of activity, into resistance. Its invasion was sacrilegious, because it assumed to add to the Divine commandments, and to take away from disobedience to them the curses that are written against it in the Book of Life. Primitive apostolical eloquence, which reminds us of the inspired apology of Paul before Agrippa, revived in its defence. The Puritans spake from their prisons after this manner:

"Upon a careful examination of the Holy Scriptures, we find the English hierarchy to be different from Christ's institution, and to be derived from Antichrist, being the same the Pope left in this land, to which we dare not subject ourselves. We farther find that God has commanded all that believe in the gospel to walk in that holy path, and order which he has appointed in his church. Wherefore, in the reverend fear of his name, we have joined ourselves together, and subjected our souls and bodies to those laws and ordinances, and have chosen to ourselves such a ministry of pastors, teachers, elders and deacons, as Christ has given to his church on earth to the world's end, hoping for the promised assistance of his grace in our attendance upon him, notwithstanding any prohibition of men or what by man can be done unto us. We are ready to prove our church order to be warranted by the word of God, allowable by Her Majesty's laws, and no ways prejudicial to the sovereign power, and to disprove the public hierarchy, worship, and government, by such evidence as our adversaries shall not be able to withstand, protesting, if we fail herein, not only willingly to sustain such deserved punishment as shall be inflicted upon us, but to become conformable for the future, if we overthrow not our adversaries. * * * * We, therefore, in the name of God and of our sovereign the Queen, pray that we may have the benefit of the laws and of the public charters of the land, namely, that we may be received to bail, till we be by order of law convicted of some crime deserving of bonds. We plight our faith unto God, and our allegiance to Her Majesty, that we will not commit anything unworthy of the gospel of Christ, or to the disturbance of the common peace and good order of the land, and that we will be forthcoming at such reasonable warning as your lordships shall command. Oh, let us not perish before trial and judgment, especially imploring and crying out to you for the same. However, we take the Lord of Heaven and Earth, and his angels, together with your own consciences, and all persons in all ages, to whom this our supplication may come, that we have here truly advertised your honors of our case and maze, and have in all humility offered to come to Christian trial."

How sublimely, and yet with touching effect, does this opening of their cause by the Puritans illustrate the Divine instruction that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom?

Let us consider now the scope and full import of the Puritan principle. That scope is not narrowed by any failure of the Puritans themselves to comprehend it, or even by any neglect on their part to cover it fully in their own political conduct. Christianity is the same, however narrowed or perverted by erroneous creeds or practices among the faithful. Nor is the real merit of the Puritans diminished, because they did not fully comprehend all possible applications of the principle they maintained. Human progress is only the following of an endless chain, suspended from the throne of God. The links of that chain are infinite. The human hand can grasp only one of them at once.

The Puritan principle of the inviolability of the right of conscience, necessarily covers the inviolability of all the acknowledged natural rights of man, as well those which concern his duty to himself and his duty to others, as those which arise out of his direct duties towards God. Certainly the Creator and Ruler of the Universe, the beneficent Father and Preserver of all life, the universal Lawgiver and Judge of all moral beings, is not in any human sense a jealous and exacting God, incensed by the withholding of homage due to himself, and yet regardless of the neglect of other human duties which he has prescribed. Assuredly, when he commands us not only to walk humbly before Himself, but also to perfect our own nature, and to do justice, and love mercy towards other men, he has given us the same absolute right to the free exercise of our faculties, in performing these latter duties, that he has given us for the performance of the first. Nor is there any homage to God so acceptable as the upright heart and pure. He that loveth not his brother, whom he hath seen, how can he love God, whom he hath not seen?

The Puritan principle further involves the political equality of all men. Absolute rights arise out of the moral constitution of man. There is only one moral constitution of all men. The absolute rights of all men are therefore the same. Political equality is nothing else than the full enjoyment, by every member of the State, of the absolute rights which belong equally to all men. Any abridgment of that equality, on whatever consideration, except by discriminating justice in the punishment of crimes, is therefore forbidden to human government by the Divine authority. The Puritans so understood their own great principle, in its bearing upon the right of conscience.

"Liberty of conscience (said one of their earliest organs) is the natural right of every man. * * * * He that will look back on past times, and examine into the true causes of the subversion and devastation of States and countries, will find it owing to the tyranny of princes and the persecution of priests. The ministers of the Established Church say, 'if we tolerate one sect, we must tolerate all.' This is true. They have as good a right to their consciences as to their clothes or estates. No opinions or sentiments of religion are cognizable by the magistrates, any further than they are inconsistent with the peace of civil government."

But this latitude of the principle of tolerance has been always vigorously and efficiently opposed by prejudice, pride and bigotry, in every church, in every sect, in every State, and under every form of government. Each sect has claimed liberty of conscience for himself as a natural right, but with gross inconsistency, which invalidated its own argument, has denied that liberty to other sects—as if the Supreme Ruler had made men to agree, instead of differing, upon non-essential as well as upon essential articles of religious faith. The principle has nevertheless continually gained, and is still gaining, fresh triumphs. After a long contest in England, toleration was granted to all but Roman Catholics and Jews. One hundred and fifty years after the organization of the Puritans, the principle entered into all the American Constitutions. Fifty years later, it emancipated the Roman Catholics throughout Great Britain. Only a year ago, it removed the disfranchisement of the Jews in the British dominions. It has thus irrevocably become a part of the Constitution of that great empire.

The Puritan principle draws closely after it the consequence of an absolute separation of Church and State; for the reason that the toleration of conscience can in no other way be practically and completely established. That separation has been made in the American Constitutions, with abundant advantage to both the cause of religion and the cause of good government. Great Britain is advancing steadily towards the adoption of the same broad, just, and beneficent policy. The separation of Church and State may therefore be regarded as a contribution made by the Puritans towards perfecting the art of government.

The political equality of men has also met with obstinate resistance, and has also achieved many and auspicious triumphs. After one hundred and fifty years of controversy, it was carried into the British constitution by the judicial decision in SOMMERSETT's case, that a slave could not breathe the air of England. Ten or fifteen years later, it was theoretically adopted and promulgated in the Declaration of American Independence. The suppression of the African slave trade, by convention of the States of Christendom, transferred the same principle to the law of nations. The abolition of Slavery by all the European nations, and, with few exceptions, also by all the American States, is indicative of the universal adoption of the same great principle by all Christian nations, at some period not far distant.

You are now prepared, I trust, for another and still more comprehensive view of the Puritan principle, namely: that its full and perfect development is the pure system of republican government. Such was its marked tendency in the beginning. "A generous disdain of one man's will," says a truly philosophical writer, "is to Republics what chastity is to woman—a conservative principle, not to be argued upon or subjected to calculations of utility." Puritanism was a protest against the will of one man, whether that man was Pope or King. What form of government, other than the pure Republic, can there be, where there is complete separation of Church and State, and where absolute political equality prevails? Abolish the connection of Church and State and all political distinctions between the members of the State, in any of the kingdoms or empires of Europe, and what would remain, or could exist there, but a pure Republic? If the argument is not yet conclusive, consider then that the Puritan principle tends to the pure Republic, by virtue of its conservative protection of the individual member of the State against its corporate oppression; by virtue, also, of its elevation of individual conscience—thus bringing down the importance of the aggregate mass, and raising the personal importance and dignity of the subject or citizen; by virtue of the importance it attaches to personal rights, exalting them above material interests—and so making those rights, and not property, the primary object of the care of Government; and by virtue, still further, of the openness, directness and frankness of conduct which it requires. Equal tolerance in religion, and equal enjoyment of the other absolute rights of man, are inconsistent with the secrecy and fraud which monarchy and aristocracy necessarily employ, and cannot endure private councils or cabals.

The Puritan principle tends to the pure Republic still more obviously, because it seeks to abridge the powers of Government, and substitute consent and free acquiescence in the bond of union between the members of the State, instead of armies or military force. The operation of the principle is happily illustrated in our own Republic, which, although constituted by an ever increasing number of distinct States, has nevertheless been held together eighty years, and is, I trust, to be held together for ever, without, for that purpose, even the shadow of a standing army—an anomaly as pleasing as it is full of profitable instruction.

Let it be confessed that the Puritans, as a body, were slow to discern these consequences and tendencies. They disclaimed them long, and with unquestionable sincerity.

"Although (said they to ELIZABETH) her Majesty be incensed against us, as if we would obey no laws, we take the Lord of Heaven and Earth to witness that we acknowledge, from the bottom of our hearts, her Majesty to be our lawful Queen, placed over us for our good; and we give God our most humble and hearty thanks for her happy government; and both in public and private we constantly pray for her prosperity. We renounce all foreign power, and acknowledge Her Majesty's supremacy to be lawful and just. We detest all error and heresy. Yet we desire that Her Majesty will not think us disobedient, seeing we suffer ourselves to be displaced rather than yield to some things required. Our bodies and goods, and all we have, are in Her Majesty's hands; only our souls we reserve to our God, who is able to save and condemn us."

Long afterwards, and after the Puritans in America had practically enjoyed a pure Republican Government through some generations, the Colony of Massachusetts saluted CHARLES II., on his restoration, with this loyal address:

"To enjoy our liberty, and to walk according to the faith and order of the Gospel, was the cause of us transplanting ourselves, with our wives, our little ones, and our substance, choosing the pure Christian worship, with a good conscience, in this remote wilderness, rather than the pleasures of England with submission to the impositions of the hierarchy, to which we could not yield without an evil conscience. We are not seditious to the interests of Cæsar."

Nevertheless, the reluctance of the Puritans to admit the full tendencies of their principle, cannot justly excite surprise. We necessarily fear, and feel our way, when we are treading on unknown ground, or in the dark. "Let no one who begins an innovation," says MACHIAVELLI, "expect that he shall stop it at his pleasure, or regulate it according to his intention." The Puritans never aimed to be, and never consciously were, secular or political reformers. Their field of labor, as they bounded it, lay all within the Church of Christ. They sought not an earthly Republic, but only the Kingdom of Heaven. When, sometimes, the thought presented itself, that, by reason of their fidelity to their profession, a purer and better political state would arise out of the commotions through which they were passing, it seemed still to them a merely secondary object, subordinate to the one sole religious purpose for which they had combined. We all have learned how slowly the sentiment of independence, and the principle of republicanism, ripened in these colonies during the early stages of the revolutionary contest, and how these free institutions rose suddenly under the hands of a people who were even yet protesting an enduring loyalty to the throne and Parliament of Great Britain. It was not, however, with the master spirits, ADAMS, OTIS, and JEFFERSON. Nor was it so in the case of the Puritans with MILTON.

"No man, (said he,) who knows aught, can be so stupid to deny, that all men naturally were born free, being the image and resemblance of God himself, and were, by privilege, above all the creatures, born to command, and not to obey. The power of kings and magistrates is nothing else but what is only derivative, transferred, and committed to them in trust from the people, to the common good of them all, in whom the power yet fundamentally remains, and cannot be taken from them without a violation of their natural birthright."

How, then, has it happened that civil consequences so vast have followed the merely religious action of the Puritans? The apparent mystery is easily explained. Civil Liberty is an object of universal and intense desire. The cause of the Puritans identified itself with the cause of Civil Liberty in England, and ultimately, though on their part unconsciously, became the leading element of that cause, both in Europe and America. Thus identified and eminent, the Puritan cause effected the establishment of a Republic which endured through a short but glorious period in England. Though the British nation soon relapsed, and monarchy was restored, yet the Puritan principle, nevertheless, modified the constitution, and gave to it the popular form which it now bears. A throne yet towers above that edifice, but it is no longer the throne of the STUARTS, or of the TUDORS, or even of the PLANTAGENETS. It is simply ornamental. The Lords Spiritual and Temporal still constitute distinct estates, and retain their ancient dignity. But their real political power and influence have passed away, and the Commons, no longer contesting inch by inch for their constitutional rights, are virtually the rulers of the British Empire. France oscillates so uneasily and tremulously between the republic and military despotism, that no one who is hopeful of progress doubts where the needle will settle at last. It has become a proverb that Europe must soon be either Republic or Despotic. When the compromise system of limited monarchy shall have retired, and only the two systems of Republicism and Despotism are left to confront each other on that Continent, in an age of still increasing intellectual and moral energies, the triumph of the former, though uncertain in the points of time and manner and field of contest, will nevertheless be assured. The Puritan principle is shaping, already, future Republics on the islands and continents of the Pacific Ocean, and on the heretofore neglected coasts of Africa, while the American Continent is everywhere crowned with free institutions, due to its still more direct and potential influence. From Plymouth Rock to Labrador, to Magellan, and around, by bay, gulf, and headland, to Nootka Sound, the Republican system, more or less developed, and more or less firmly established, pervades this hemisphere. Such are the already ripening and ripened fruits of the vigorous plants of Puritanism, gathered equally and promiscuously from the parent stock in England, and from the exotic one so carefully transplanted on this rugged coast, and so sedulously watered, watched, cherished, and reared, by the Pilgrim Fathers.

Behold how the unfolding, justly and naturally, as I trust, of a theme primarily local, sectional, and even sectarian, has brought us to the solution of the great problem of the progress of mankind towards social happiness and beneficent government. That higher stage of social happiness, that purer form of republican government, to which we are tending, are but faintly shadowed forth in the disturbed transition scenes through which we are passing, and even in the most perfect institutions which have yet been framed from the confused materials of dilapidated and decaying systems. Present defects and imperfections no more warrant conclusions against that better future which has been indicated, than the incompleteness of the development of Christian principles justifies a fear of the ultimate failure of Christianity itself.

It is a law of human progress, that no work or structure proceeding from human hands shall come forth complete and perfect. Improvement, at the cost of labor and of trial, and even suffering—endless improvement, at such cost, is the discipline of human nature.

What, then, shall be the rule of our own conduct? Shall we grasp and hold fast to existing Constitutions, with all their defects and deficiencies, and save them from needed amendment, or shall we amend and complete them, and so prevent reactions, and the need of sanguinary revolutions? Shall we compromise the principles of justice, freedom and humanity, by compliances with the counsels of interested cupidity or slavish fear, or shall we "stand fast" always in their defence? I know no better rule of conduct than that of the Puritans. Indeed, I know none other that is sure or even safe. Nor can even that great rule be followed successfully without adopting their own noble temper and spirit. They were faithful, patient and persevering. They forgot themselves, and their own immediate interests and ambitions, and labored and suffered, that after-coming generations, among which we belong, might be safer and freer and happier than themselves. It can never be too well understood that the generations of men, in moral and political culture, sow and plant for their successors. "Let it not be grevious to you," said BRADFORD, the meek but brave and constant leader, to the small and forlorn Pilgrim commonwealth, that he was landing on this rock in mid-Winter—"Let it not be grevious to you that you have been made instruments to break the ice for others. The honor shall be yours, to the world's end." Such was the only worldly encouragement the truthful founder of the Plymouth colony could give to his guileless comrades. Happily, the Pilgrims needed no other.

It is a familiar law of nature, that whatever grows rapidly also declines speedily. Time and trial are necessary to secure the full vigor, without which no enterprise can endure. It was only by long, perilous and painful endurance and controversy, that the Puritans acquired the discipline which, without consciousness of their own, qualified them to be the leaders of the nations.

Need I add that there can be neither great deeds nor great endurance without faith; and that true, firm, enduring faith can only be found in generous and noble minds. The true reformer, therefore, must calculate on frequent and ever-recurring treacheries and desertions by allies, such as MILTON graphically describes:

"Another sort there is, who, coming in the course of these affairs to have their share in great actions above the form of law or custom, at least to give their voice and approbation, begin to swerve and almost shiver at the majesty and grandeur of some noble deed; as if they were newly entered into a great sin, disputing precedents, forms, and circumstances, when the commonwealth nigh perishes for want of deeds in substance done with just and faithful expedition. To these I wish better instruction and virtue equal to their calling."

Nor will all these qualities suffice, without discretion and gentleness, as well as firmness of temper. The courageous reformer will shrink from no controversy, when the field is open, the battle is set, and the lists are fair. But, on the other hand, he will neither make nor seek occasions for activity; and he will be always unimpassioned. Truth is not aggressive; but, like the Christian religion, is first pure, then peaceable. Nor need the reformer fear that occasions for duty will be wanting. Error and injustice never fail to provoke contest; because, if unalarmed, they are overbearing and insolent; if alarmed, they are rash, passionate and reckless.

The question occurs, Whence shall come the faith, the energy, the patient perseverance, and the moderation which are so indispensable? I answer, that all these will be derived from just conceptions of the great objects of political action. It was so with the Puritans. Their fixed purpose to obtain the right of conscience, fully comprehended by them, extinguished [illegible] ambition, and called into activity in their places the fear of God and the love of man. Let them explain themselves:

"Knowing, therefore, how fearful a thing it is to fall into the hands of the living God, by doing that which our consciences (grounded upon the truth of God's Word and the example and doctrine of ancient fathers) do tell us were evil done, and to the great dishonoring of the truth whereof we profess to be teachers, we have thought good to yield ourselves into the hands of men, to suffer whatsoever God hath appointed us to suffer, for the perfecting of the commandments of God and a pure conscience, before the commandments of men. Not despising men, therefore, but trusting in God only, we seek to serve him with a clear conscience so long as we shall live here, assuring ourselves that the things that we shall suffer for so doing shall be a testimony to the world that great reward is laid up for us in Heaven, where we doubt not but to rest forever with those that have before our days suffered for the like."

Contrast these sentiments, so profoundly self-renouncing and reverential of God, with the blasphemous egotism of the French revolutionists of 1789, and contrast also the slowly formed and slowly maturing, but always multiplying and enduring fruits of the Puritan reformation, with the blasted and shriveled results of that other great moral convulsion, and you have an instructive and memorable lesson upon the elevation and purity of spirit which alone can advance human progress.

Increase of wealth and commerce, and the enlargement of empire, are not truly primary objects of the American patriot. These are, indeed, worthy of his efforts. But the first object is the preservation of the spirit of freedom, which is the soul of the Republic itself. Let this become languid, and the Republic itself must languish and decline. Let it become extinct, and the Republic must disastrously fall. Let it be preserved and invigorated, and the Republic will spread wider and wider, and its noble institutions will tower higher and higher. Let it fall, and so its example fail, and the nations will retrograde. Let it endure, and the world will yet be free, virtuous and happy. Hitherto, nations have raised monuments to survive liberty and empire. And they have been successful. Egypt, Assyria, Greece and Italy, are full of these monuments. Let our ambition be the nobler one of establishing liberty and empire, which shall survive the most stupendous material structures which genius can devise, or art erect, with all the facilities of increasing knowledge and public wealth.

Here my reflections on a subject infinitely suggestive come to an end. They will not be altogether fruitless, if I have been at all successful in illustrating the truths that continual ameliorations of society and government are not only possible, but certain; that human progress is slow, because it is only the unfolding of the divine providence concerning man; that the task of directing and aiding that progress is rendered the most difficult of all our labors, by reason of our imperfect knowledge of the motives and principles of human conduct, and of countless unforeseen objects to be encountered; that this progress, nevertheless, must and will go on, whether favored or resisted; that it will go on peacefully if wisely favored, and through violence if unwisely resisted; that neither stability, nor even safety, can be enjoyed by any State, otherwise than by rendering exact justice, which is nothing else than pure equality, to all its members; that the martial heroism, which, invoked after too long passiveness under oppression and misrule, sometimes achieves the deliverance of States, is worthy of all the honor it receives; but that the real authors of all benign revolutions are those who search out and seek to remove peacefully the roots of social and political evils, and so avert the necessity for sanguinary remedies; that the Puritans of England and America have given the highest and most beneficent illustration of that conservative heroism which the world has yet witnessed; that they have done this by the adoption of a single true and noble principle of conduct, and by patient and persevering fidelity to it; that they thus overcame a demoralizing political and social reaction, and gave a new and powerful impulse to human progress; that tyranny is deceitful, and mankind are credulous, and that therefore political compromises are more dangerous to liberty than open usurpation; that the Puritan principle, which was so sublime and so effective, was nothing else than the truth that men retain in every state all the natural rights which are essential to the performance of personal, social, and religious duties; that the principle includes the absolute equality of all men, and therefore tends to a complete development in pure republican systems; that it has already modified the institutions of Europe, while it has brought into existence republican systems more or less perfect, throughout the American continent, and is fixing and shaping such institutions wherever civilization is found; that hindrances, delays, and reactions of political progress, are nevertheless unavoidable, but that they also have corresponding benefits; that it is our duty to labor to advance that progress, chiefly by faith, constancy, and perseverance—virtues which can only be acquired by self-renunciation, and by yielding to the motives of the fear of God and the love of mankind.

Come forward, then, ye Nations, States and Races—rude, savage, oppressed and despised—enslaved, or naturally warring among yourselves, as ye are—upon whom the morning star of civilization hath either not yet dawned, or hath only dimly broken amid clouds and storms, and receive the assurance that its shining shall yet be complete, and its light be poured down on all alike. Receive our pledges that we will wait and watch and strive for the fullness of that light, with patience and perseverance. And ye reverend men, whose precious dust is beneath our unworthy feet, pilgrims and sojourners in this vale of tears no longer, but Kings and Priests now at the right hand of the throne of the God you served so faithfully when on the earth—gather yourselves, immortal and awful shades, around us, and witness, not the useless honors we pay to your memories, but our resolves of fidelity to truth, duty, and freedom, which arise out of the contemplation of the beneficent operation of your own great principle of conduct, and the ever-widening influence of your holy teachings and Godlike example.

FROM KANSAS.

Appearance of Independence—The Missouri Camp at Wakarusa—Rumors that the People of Lawrence Offer to Capitulate—Relative Force of the Two Parties.

The Independence *Messenger* of Saturday, 8th, has the following from the seat of war:

Since the issuance of our last paper, our streets have been filled with men, who are on their way to Kansas to give aid to the authorities in enforcing the Territorial Laws. Our last accounts inform us that there are 1,500 men at the camp at Wakarusa, six miles this side of Lawrence. They have six pieces of artillery in camp.

We learn that the Free-Soilers have seven companies, of fifty men each, well drilled, in Lawrence, but that they have no artillery. We are also informed that they have proposed to surrender the men who engaged in rescuing the prisoner from the possession of the Sheriff, and it is understood that the Governor went to Lawrence on last Thursday, to see something touching the matters of difficulty. Should this be true, it is probable that terms will be made without further trouble.

Governor SHANNON telegraphed to the *President*, making a requisition of the Government troops at Fort Leavenworth, and we learn he has received an answer that they will be at his disposal, and that orders were sent by a special messenger with a view, immediately, of calling them into service. This, we apprehend, would have been the proper and prudent step to have taken at the commencement. There are one thousand men in Government service at Leavenworth, who, if they had been called upon, would have come in aid of the law, and prevented any resistance to its enforcement.

From a gentleman who left the camp at Wakarusa yesterday at noon, we learn that there had been no fighting up to that time. The people of Lawrence had sent in to Gov. SHANNON and offered to capitulate, but denied that any of the men engaged in rescuing the prisoner from the Sheriff was in the city. It is understood that the Governor demands all of the arms of the Yankees to be given up. If some terms were not agreed upon yesterday the town was to be attacked this morning. Gov. SHANNON was in Lawrence when our informant left. Gen. ATCHISON was at the Camp at Wakarusa.

From the Lexington Express, 8th.

LAWRENCE, Thursday, Dec. 6, 1855.

To Col. DAN. A. VEITCH: Our forces convened at Franklin and Lecompton are 1,200 Pro-Slavery men, eager to demolish Lawrence, and are hardly restrained by Gov. SHANNON, who is on the ground; and unless their arms and provisions are surrendered this evening, Lawrence is razed to the ground to-morrow.

POMEROY, D. MOTT and several other persons are under arrest in the Pro-Slavery camp. The Pro-Slavery Party commands seven pieces of artillery—six-pounders. The probable force in Lawrence, from personal observation, number 500—that is, 400 soldiers armed with 200 Sharpe's rifles, one piece of artillery certain, and probably more. The north end of Main-street ditched, and redoubts thrown up to bear on the hill, in case of attack from that quarter. Flag of truce on the hill, raised this morning, and two U. S. flags in the city.

The informant was in Lawrence at nine o'clock this day; rode through and saw 200 soldiers on parade. He met about thirty guards in different portions of the prairie, but was permitted to pass. The difficulty will doubtless be settled to-morrow morning—most probably by a *fight!* E. S. H.

Below we give a letter received by Colonel E. M. SMITH, of this county, from Commissary-General L. A. MCLEAN:

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP ON WAKARUSA, Dec. 5, 1855.

It is needless for me to give you half the camp rumors flying around. My own impression is that we will not fight, though if you ask me why, I could not tell, nor do I see how these men can be restrained. Our force here is under 400. The enemy are well armed, fighting for their homes and altars, and will be a foeman worthy of our steel. Should we cross swords, there will be sad hearts in Lafayette. We know all we have to meet; our spirits are good and buoyant. We have plenty of provisions. All the boys well. L. A. MACLEAN.

Accompanying the above letter was a memorandum showing the officers in command at the Camp on the Wakarusa, as follows:

Gen. STRICKLER, Commandant; —— MARVIN, Adjutant General; JOS. C. ANDERSON, Aid-de-Camp; L. A. MACLEAN, Commissary General.

CENSUS OF ILLINOIS.—The returns of the recent census of Illinois are still incomplete in a few counties, but, estimating those upon the most reliable data, the population of the State reaches 1,271,055, against 851,470 in the year 1850, showing a total increase of 419,585, or in the ratio of 49 per cent. Should the same ratio of increase hold good in the next five years, the population of the State will, in the year 1860, reach 1,900,000.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Hon. Judge Nelson.

FRIDAY, Dec. 21, 1855.

This trial was resumed today, at 10 A. M., pursuant to adjournment.

Several new witnesses were examined, and others were recalled and cross-examined, other witnesses, who had been sent for to testify to the character of Sylvanus M. Spencer, being first duly sworn, declared and gave testimony as follows:—

Spencer's character was pronounced good by the Captain of the ship in which he was shipped on board of the ship Ann Fish on the 6th of April, 1855, as her first officer, from the port of New-York, bound on a voyage to Rio Janeiro. He was shipped on board the ship Ann Fish on the 6th of April, 1855; he was the first officer; he kept the log of the ship, and which log-book, marked now by him "Sylvanus M. Spencer," is exhibited to the Counsel; he was a very correct and accurate man in his habits; he was a very correct man in everything that he performed during the voyage, so far as witness knew; he left the ship on the evening of the 4th of June, 1855, at sea, and shortly after six o'clock, Captain Frazier had some conversation with him; witness took charge of the watch from twelve until four o'clock; he has no recollection of having seen Captain Frazier from eight o'clock until four o'clock, on the night of the 5th, according to nautical time; indeed, he is positive that he did not see him; at four o'clock witness went into the cabin to call the Captain at the end of his watch; passed through the cabin, in which there was a dim light; went to the Captain's state-room, and found no light burning there; witness called the Captain, received no answer; repeated the call, when I seemed to hear a deep, hard breathing; throwed open the door, and there I saw a light which I shall never forget; kind of hazy my sight, and for an instant was at the doctor's room; called him, and we both went into the Captain's room; found two needed assistance, and called the steward and carpenter; the Captain was lying on his right side, with his face to the starboard of the ship, sleeping in a starboard state-room, and of course his face was from us; we had considerable difficulty in turning him over to look at the wounds; he kept saying at intervals "Let me alone, let me alone, let me alone—put your sleeping clothes on." We finally got him over, when, in spite of us, he got out of the berth to urinate; we tried to coax him to stay in the berth, and let us dress the wounds; I stayed by him until the doctor got his bandages up; the weather then became foul and hot, and my presence otherwise was required; I saw him always with his spittoon in his mouth; he he vomited about twelve o'clock, or shortly after twelve, on the same day; does not recollect whether there was a moon or not; recollect that there were dark, heavy clouds passing; was once during my watch, from twelve to four o'clock, in the pantry, but did not see the Captain; he went into the pantry to get something to eat; was there at another time during the same watch to light a cigar, but did not see or hear anything of the captain then; heard some one cough in the cabin; went to get something to eat about one o'clock, and after eating, or shortly after eating, heard my cigar and went on deck; saw the door of the pantry near the captain's state-room open; shortly then after, heard the footsteps of the captain; saw no blood on the floors of the ship, from twelve to four o'clock; was the weather clear or hazy? Objection of the witness between the captain and my one during the voyage; he does know of difficulties having occurred; some of them I witnessed; he had one with William Binney; he had another with a man whom we call Charles; he had another with a man whom we call the Blacksmith; he had another with a man named Gould; he has heard that the captain had another difficulty with a man whom we call Jos; and who is in my watch; this man's name is Joseph Venable; I do not know of my own knowledge of this last difficulty; does not know of his own knowledge of any threat made by any one against Captain Frazier.

At this point the witness complained that he was not well, and immediately his further examination was postponed until to-morrow, at half-past nine o'clock.

THURSDAY, 20th.—The examination of Sylvanus M. Spencer was resumed. Being asked if he suspected any one with having murdered Captain Frazier, he answered that he did suspect four of the crew of the ship, and being asked to name them, he replied that a man called Charles, another named William Binney, another named John Gould, and the fourth called Joseph Venable are those whom he suspects, and added, I remember another, who is known on board of the ship as Blacksmith, and these are all of whom he has any suspicion; the witness was then asked to state the reasons for his suspicions, and proceeded to say—as to Charles, my reasons for suspecting him are these—the night previous to the murder the captain punished him for not giving me immediately a reply to a question I asked him; I was not present at the time; I only heard the blows and some words; Charles is much in company with William Binney, John Gould and Joseph Venable; since the death of Captain Frazier his looks are much altered; he has a wizzard expression of countenance, which I never noticed before the occurrence; as to William Binney, he has been punished by the captain and myself several times, for various offences, and has been heard to use violent language to the captain and myself; I cannot vouch for the language; those who heard it will give it to you; Mr. Macrae heard it, and reported it to me; since the death of Captain Frazier I have found it necessary to punish Binney for breaking open and stealing from his shipmate's chest; this was charged against him, and, being a suspicious character, I put him in irons; as to John Gould, I suspect him because of his association and connection with the others; I mean Binney, Charles and Venable; I suspect Joseph Venable because of the marked change in his countenance since the death of Capt. Frazier; he was threatened by Doctor Herbert yesterday and the second mate, the carpenter and Mr. Macrae; and he is much with Binney, Gould and Charles. I suspect the man called Blacksmith; do not exactly know his name, for the following reasons: As far as I can judge, he is out of his mind; I had frequently punished him by tying his hands over his head to one of the beams, for various offenses; Captain Frazier has also done the same, but not lately for the poor wretch has been the subject of our regret, and no notice has been taken of him of late; but it has often occurred to me that it was ill affected; and these are my reasons for suspecting either of these men with having been instrumental in the murder of Captain Frazier; I have no suspicion of any one else; there is a circumstance that has occurred to me within the last twenty-four hours; I will now proceed to relate it.

Note.—Witness here took up a book, on one page of which he has, by the request of the counsel, written "Sylvanus M. Spencer," and which is referred to as being a book of his own, and then read from it as follows: "Mr. Clarke, the second mate, has connected himself very mysteriously to me the last twenty-four hours, scarcely speaking, and not even returning common civilities. Yesterday afternoon, while I was under examination, he injured his hand so that it bled considerably. I understand it was done getting out a cask of bread. He, however, went to my room, took out one of the marling spikes, of which I have a number, and showed it to some one or more, making some remarks, the nature of which has excited my suspicions and brought to my recollection a circumstance that occurred about a fortnight after leaving New-York; on which occasion he did not obey my orders promptly, and made use of some impertinent remarks to me; for which I struck him a slight blow on the head with a wooden belaying pin much harder than I intended, and even knocked him down, and then sent him to his room; on this occasion he swore he would have my life before I reached Hong Kong. Of this circumstance and threat I have not thought until the present moment, and think it may portend some evil design. Eight o'clock A. M., Tuesday, 19th of June." Being asked how this memorandum, prepared since his examination, stooped at half-past two o'clock yesterday, bears upon the inquiry as to who killed Captain Frazier, he observed, it bears thus: shows a design of which I had not the least suspicion, and an evident wish to fasten something upon me, or myself, except any inquiry; and that was the idea when I penned this, thinking that a person that could act thus, could be guilty of something more; and I never had any suspicion of him until then, and trusted him with everything about the ship except my own life.

Note.—Here the witness was admonished that he might be mistaken in charging Clarke, the second mate, with going to his room and taking out any marling spike therefrom, or showing any marling spike to any one. Proceeded to say: I did not see it; but I heard such remarks as satisfied me it was done. The witness being asked who was his watch on the night when the captain was killed, answered, Mr. Macrae was in my watch, and also William Binney, Joseph Venable, the man Charles, Blacksmith, Thomas Connolly, Henry, Davis, William, Emanuel and Antonio and Lewis; of these Antonio and Emanuel were at the helm. No regular watch was kept in the pantry; it was visited occasionally during the night, and he believe Mr. Macrae came down to ascertain the hour; and furthermore the said deponent saith not.

SYLVANUS M. SPENCER.

Mr. McKeon then read the book from which we make the subjoined extract as a specimen, verbatim:

"Oh, how shall I describe my feelings; this morning at 4 o'clock A. M. found the Captain wounded to a fearful extent—his feet mutilated, and death fast closing in, the doctor gives no hope, still I hung him up in the cabin, trying for some partial recovery of sensibility, to catch his last wishes, if he wished to think that we understood each other. He groaned and groaned, but not a word or anything that could enable him to say that it was done with this that or the other, or who was the fiend assassin." "8 o'clock & 20 Doctor drinks the Cape May liquor a few days before he expires, and probably receives his death in a short time. Determined to bear away for the port of Rio Janeiro, and decision. Rather part of this day strong breezes and heavy squall with rain, necessary sail, arm'd ourselves with all possible precautions." "10 o'clock.—Doctor gives up all hopes; at noon informs me the Captain is dying. Oh this is horrid. Tried hard for some partial recovery of sensibility." "20 minutes past noon.—The Captain expired; set the cook and steward on watch and lay him out and endeavored silently upon the foulks aft." "4 o'clock P. M., June 16, N. Pinos—Mustered the crew and informed them simply that the Captain was dead and that I was keeping the ship for Rio Janeiro; saw no expression of countenance that looked confused or that should give any clue to the detection of the assassin."

"Carpenter to work making a coffin. I have the Alderman's whiskey below which the doctor thinks is sufficient to preserve the Bodie. This I wish to do by all means (as being an express wish of him some time ago in case he should die)."

"Also that upon my arrival at Rio Janeiro (and God only knows whether I shall or not) the crew may be confronted with the corpse and there in the presence of nubies and unnurtured observers some clue be discovered to the detection of the murderers. O my dear friend think of the horror of my position. Indeed I find Language inadequate to express it, or to convey an idea of the horror of this foul deed. A man evidently sleeping struck senseless at a blow and that blow repeated to make assurance doubly sure again and again."

"About noon got the coffin ready."

"5 o'clock P. M. entered the corpse and covered it with liquor not having quite enough added a bucket of water which in the opinion of the ship surgeon is sufficient to preserve the corpse. 5 o'clock mustered all hands and lowered the coffin the lower hole. Again I cast a scrutinizing glance on every countenance but every thing is black and I dont seem to possess my natural penetration."

"Oh Edward sailors will be sailors for while we where pitching the cover of the coffin on deck, I went forward, and there was four of the rogues playing cards; and when we lowered the corpse in the hole one of the sailors began to shout ave ave for which I upraided him and I understand he has since wept."

"Night fall of the 6th. Civil time. Cabin. Oh you have never been to sea and can form no Idea of the solemnity of the scene. But such a calm as this surpasses everything of its kind that ever fell to my lot to behold; only think of us anxious to reach Port for our own safety as well as the vessell, and other innocent lives on board, for how far the intention goes towards the murder of every one aft God only knows; and may be the destruction of the vessel by fire and other means and awful thought I cannot endure it the murderer may be in our midst, —some one not suspected."

* * * * * * *

"Everything almost belonging to the late Capt. Fraser I have had put under lock and key in the staterooom, for I'v not time to make an inventory there of, which I propose to do upon my arrival at Rio Janeiro, and then have then packed up and sent to his bereaved family."

* * * * * * *

"The Doctor tells me that the crew thinks the Captain killed himselve; Poor fellows, let them think so. But I, who have seen the corpse, both before and after death, can have no such opinion; if I could, it would be a great relieve to my mind. Daylight once more, Thank Providence, and everything as usual?"

* * * * * * *

"Monday, 18 June, 1855 20 before eleven o'clock. The consul came, as heard accompanied by the Captain of the Brig Brookbridge and several other gentlemen, captains of vessels and two physicians and ordered the corpse got up from below which was done; made a post mortem examination of the head of our late Captain and established the fact of his murder; for the wounds in the opinion of the medical men must have been inflicted by some person or persons; it was quite evident that two instruments must have been used as there was the Head or Skull broken or completely stove in—and one wound evidently done with a sharp instrument."

The next witness for the prosecution was

Dr. James E. Chilton, who proved, first, that he got no indication of blood on the marlin spike; second, that he examined the pantaloons carefully, found several spots which had the appearance of blood, cut them out, subjected them to a test, and found as indications of blood, but pitch; third, that he examined the spots on the hat, and found that they *were nothing but red paint; and fourth, that he detected two spots which were blood on the bosom of* the shirt.

Zophar Piersall was the last witness for the prosecution.

The witness was cross-examined at some length by Mr. Fullerton. His replies at first gave some indications of prevarication, but eventually he explained himself without testifying to any new fact of importance.

Mr. McKeon—That is our case.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Fullerton rose and said that the defence had no formal opening to make, and little or no evidence to offer, the other witnesses on board of the vessel at the time of the murder, being either discharged in Rio Janeiro, or sent on the *Sea Witch*. Some questions, however, would be put to the Doctor and Steward. He was desirous the defence should not be called upon to sum up to-night.

The Court seemed to think that the case should be closed to-night.

A recess of fifteen minutes occurred.

When the Court resumed, the doctor was again called, but could not be found.

Edward Medlicott, the steward, was then recalled.

He did not recollect the morning when the ship was in the bay of the difficulty between the captain and Mr. Spencer; *did* not know of any such difficulty; he remembered the morning when the ship *was towed out, and heard no conversation between* them at the breakfast table; if there had been any he would have heard it; I was attending the table.

To Judge Beebe—We had the food in the galley, and went backwards and forwards to get it.

To Mr. Dunning—The food was laid on the breakfast table before they sat down; there was no quarrel that ever I knew of when the vessel was in the Horseshoe.

To Judge Beebe—During the time they were eating I used to be in the pantry.

To Mr. Dunning—The pantry is adjoining the room; I could have heard what they said often in the pantry.

To Mr. Beebe—There was no other place I went except at dinner time, when I went to the galley to get the dessert; after we left the Horseshoe we used to have warm cakes, and went for them at breakfast; *I do not know that I was anywhere at* breakfast that morning but in the pantry.

Doctor Bordenet was again called, but did not answer.

The Court asked the defence to state what they *proposed to prove by him, and perhaps it might be* agreed to.

Mr. Dunning said that he proposed to show by the *Doctor that no quarrel took place at the breakfast* table that morning in the Horseshoe.

The District-Attorney said the Doctor testified before the Commissioner that that quarrel took place after breakfast.

John W. Clark, the second officer, was recalled—he could not tell how many more shirts there were in *this bag; there were more than one; all Spencer's* dirty clothes were in it.

To Judge Beebe—This was the only shirt on which I saw any blood.

A conversation took place between the Counsel as *to the fact whether Spencer himself did not close the* Captain's window on the morning of the 5th of June, after the deceased man was discovered in the condition to which the witnesses testified.

The Doctor not being present to prove this, however, the matter was dropped.

The Counsel for the prisoner having now closed their testimony,

Mr. Fullerton proceeded to sum up the case in behalf of the prisoner.

Mr. McKeon, the District-Attorney, addressed the Jury on the part of the Government.

The learned Judge delivered a lucid charge, which, on the whole, appeared to incline to the belief that the facts adduced on the evidence were consistent with the innocence of the prisoner.

The Jury then retired, and at 10 o'clock P. M. had not agreed.

The Court then adjourned.

THE SPRAGUE MURDER TRIAL.

The Jury, of Course, Cannot Agree.

FOURTH DAY.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

The Court met at 10½ o'clock this morning, and the Jury having been polled, the Recorder proceeded to deliver his charge. The Court-room was crowded with spectators, considerable interest being manifested by the public in the result of the trial.

The Recorder then charged the Jury.

At the conclusion of the Charge, Mr. Clinton rose and made numerous exceptions, which we have not space to insert. Quite a sharp cross-fire was kept up between that gentleman and the Recorder, much to the interest of the on-lookers and auditors. The Jury went out at 12 o'clock. Sundry small cases came up for trial during the afternoon. At 4½ o'clock they returned into Court, and, of course, stated that they could not agree. (Juries never agree now-a-days.) They wished to know what constituted the different degrees of manslaughter, but did not think there was any possibility of their agreeing, even if informed.

The Counsel for the prisoner having now closed their testimony,

Mr. Fullerton proceeded to sum up the case in behalf of the prisoner.

Mr. McKeon, the District-Attorney, addressed the Jury on the part of the Government.

The learned Judge delivered a lucid charge, which, on the whole, appeared to incline to the belief that the facts adduced on the evidence were consistent with the innocence of the prisoner.

The Jury then retired, and at 10 o'clock P. M. had not agreed.

The Court then adjourned.

THE SPRAGUE MURDER TRIAL.

The Jury, of Course, Cannot Agree.

FOURTH DAY.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

The Court met at 10½ o'clock this morning, and the Jury having been polled, the Recorder proceeded to deliver his charge. The Court-room was crowded with spectators, considerable interest being manifested by the public in the result of the trial.

The Recorder then charged the Jury.

At the conclusion of the Charge, Mr. Clinton rose and made numerous exceptions, which we have not space to insert. Quite a sharp cross-fire was kept up between that gentleman and the Recorder, much to the interest of the on-lookers and auditors. The Jury went out at 12 o'clock. Sundry small cases came up for trial during the afternoon. At 4½ o'clock they returned into Court, and, of course, stated that they could not agree. (Juries never agree now-a-days.) They wished to know what constituted the different degrees of manslaughter, but did not think there was any possibility of their agreeing, even if informed.

The Counsel for the prisoner having now closed their testimony,

Mr. Fullerton proceeded to sum up the case in behalf of the prisoner.

Mr. McKeon, the District-Attorney, addressed the Jury on the part of the Government.

The learned Judge delivered a lucid charge, which, on the whole, appeared to incline to the belief that the facts adduced on the evidence were consistent with the innocence of the prisoner.

The Jury then retired, and at 10 o'clock P. M. had not agreed.

The Court then adjourned.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO., (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway. Berlins Wools, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Sashes.

KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 67 John-st.

American Linens and Gin Tickings.

DETEN, BRO. & CO., (Mackay's) 128 William-st., near Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & Co. Imp. & Jobbers, 48 Warren-st. Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.

JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer) No. 387 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Beaches.

CHAS. A. PECK.....442 Broadway

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

R. P. KIMBALL (Wholesale and Retail) 76 Beekman-st.

Engravers (Wood.)

W. HOWLAND, 102 Fulton-st. (Over above Astor House.)

French Window Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO., (Importers).....54 Barclay-st.

French and German Buckram, &c.

CHARLES ZINN & CO., (Importers,) No. 93 Maiden-lane, and No. 81 Liberty-st.

English Cutlery, Files, Saws and Tools.

HARGREAVES, SMITH & CO., Manuf. Eng., 55 Cliff-st.

Grass and Feather Mattress.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & H. Jackson & Sons,) No. 301 Broadway, one door from 19th-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer.....5 Platt-st.

Iron, Nails, &c.

BUNTING & SEAM, (Brokers).....80 Wall-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

From 200 to 500 boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S, 359 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 189 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-st.

LYON Manufacturing Co. Otis' Patent. Also, copper rods for ships. Agents wanted—11 Gold-st.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....180 Water-st.

Paints and Oils.

RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & CO.....106 and 108 Fulton-st.

Paper Warehouse.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers) 11 Cliff-st.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY.....75 Fulton-st., 3d door below Gold.

Steam Engines, Machinists' Tools, Cotton and Woolen Machinery, &c.

ANDREWS & JESUP, (Com. Merchants.).....67 Pine-st.

Ship-Bread and Crackers.

ERASTUS TITUS & CO.....380 Washington-st.

Stearns and Marvin, Manufacturers of RICH & CO.'S Salamander Safes, Wilder's Patent. Rich's Improvement. Also, sole proprietors of the Patent "LA BELLE LOCK.".....Depot 146 Water-st.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

T. AHLBORN & CO., 84 Maiden-lane and 88 Liberty-st.

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

PLATT & BROTHER, (Imp's & Manf.) 20 Maiden-lane.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

J. HOPKINS & BROS. (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

NB.—Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canada, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise cheaply, promptly at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call anthem.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHEAP! CHEAPER! CHEAPEST!

ANNUALS, STANDARD POETS,

AND

GIFT BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

can be had at a much lower price than in the Broadway Stores.

DEWITT & DAVENPORT'S,

Nos. 160 and 162 Nassau-st., opposite the Park.

Among others, too numerous to mention, will be found

KEBLE'S CHRISTIAN YEAR.

Calf, antique, very elegant.

KEATS'S POETICAL WORKS.

Morocco antique and calf, very elegant.

THE KICKERBOCKER GALLERY.

Calf, antique and morocco, very splendid.

BYRON, SHAKSPEARE, &c.

Calf and morocco, very beautiful.

HART'S PROSE WRITERS OF AMERICA.

Turkey morocco and cloth gilt.

READ'S FEMALE POETS.

Turkey morocco, splendid.

CAMPBELL'S POEMS.

Turkey and calf antique.

ROGERS' POEMS. Turkey and calf antique.

LALLA ROOKH. Calf antique.

LADY OF THE LAKE. Calf antique.

A splendid assortment of

JUVENILE BOOKS.

DE WITT & DAVENPORT,

Nos. 160 and 162 Nassau-st.

GRAND DEPOT FOR WAR CHARTS,

THREE NEW CHARTS JUST PUBLISHED!

WELLS' NEW CHART OF THE BOMBARDMENT AND FALL OF SEBASTOPOL, COMBINED WITH AN ENGINEER'S TOPOGRAPHICAL RANGE MAP OF SEBASTOPOL.

The Bombardment is a magnificent Engraving showing the assault and capture of the Malakoff, attack on the Redan and Fall of Sebastopol.

The Range Map was got up on the ground by a French Engineer, and can be called the most truthful chart of the war ground published. Showing the range of all the guns and the distance they will carry. Past and present position of the contending forces. Strategic points, Harbors, Fortifications, Roads, Battle Grounds, distances to important points, &c.

The whole making a magnificent sheet, 28 by 38 inches, highly colored. Price 25 cents. The same in Welsh, 25 cents.

ALSO,

WELLS' NEW MAP OF THE CRIMEA, BLACK, BALTIC AND AZOFF SEAS, EUROPE, COMBINED WITH A PANORAMIC VIEW OF NORTH AND SOUTH SEBASTOPOL, TAKEN BY AN ARTIST EIGHT MONTHS IN THE CRIMEA.

Showing the present position of the Russians occupying North and the Allies South Sebastopol, &c.

The Crimea is represented on a large scale, showing all the points of interest in detail, roads, battle grounds, distances, etc., making a sheet 50 by 38 inches, highly colored. Price 25 cents.

ALSO,

WELLS' NEW CHART OF SEBASTOPOL, CRIMEA, EUROPE, BLACK, BALTIC AZOFF SEAS, WITH *ENGRAVINGS OF CROWNED HEADS,*

24 by 38 inches, a magnificent sheet, highly colored. Price 25 cents.

Sent free of postage on receipt of price in stamps or money.

Agents wanted to sell these and other popular charts in all parts of the United States and the Canadas.

Address G. P. PARSONS, Publisher,

No. 140 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

NOW READY, A NEW EDITION OF

A VISIT TO THE CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

BY RICHARD C. M'CORMICK, JR., OF NEW-YORK.

1 vol., 12mo, with nine superb Illustrations.

An elegant gift book, and the most popular account of the great War in the East.

D. APPLETON & CO.,

No. 346 and 348 Broadway.

And all Booksellers.

From the Albany Evening Atlas.

It is not only the best book yet written on the subject, but is the book necessary to read to make any other relation of the events of the great siege and the strategic operations of the campaign intelligible and clear.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, every Saturday, $6 a year. PANORAMA OF LIFE AND LITERATURE, monthly, $3 a year. LITTELL, SON & CO.,

Boston, and No. 546 Broadway, New-York.

IN ITS NEW FORM, THE NEW-YORK PICAYUNE, published This Day, contains the original Comic Illustrated Story, DAVID DUDDUDGE, Artist; also, 12 numerous Cuts, giving the Adventures of Mr. Tippett, or Love Barbecued Treated, with other Comic Engravings, Spicy Editorials, and other matter, with Cesar Hannibal's Lecture on the Four-legged and Chrysom' Quarrel. Price three cents. Sold everywhere.

NEW MUSIC FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AT HALF PRICE.—Beautifully bound for $1 50. Until Jan. 1, 1856, we offer our large stock of MUSIC at half price. Extra discount to the trade and profession for cash. Our first-class PIANOS will be retailed at wholesale prices. All other articles at the same reduced rates. Catalogues of our latest and greatest Music sent free of postage to all parts of the country. Persons requesting us to select any particular style of Music, may rely upon getting the best of pieces. COOK & BRO., 543 Broadway.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.—Is supplied to dealers and others by the agents, ROSS JONES & TOUSEY,

No. 108 Nassau-st., New-York, and

No. 36 Clark-st., Chicago.

Price 16 cents, by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

COMPETITION IS THE LIFE OF BUSINESS.—BALLOU'S PICTORIAL never looked brighter or was as valuable as at the present moment. SAMUEL FRENCH, No. 121 Nassau-st., is the New-York publisher. Price six cents per copy.

AN ANNUAL MEETING of the Graduate and Undergraduate members of the Delta Chapter of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity will be held at the studio of SAMUEL LAWRENCE, No. 80 Wall-st., New-York, on HOLIDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, at 7½ o'clock.

A. OGDEN BUTLER,

HENRY R. STILES, } Committee.

AUG. E. KING,

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY GOODS

Suitable for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children, Just received by the subscriber, and for sale at the lowest prices.

J. H. HARLEY, No. 84 John-st.

HOLIDAY RUBBER BOOTS AND OVERSHOES.

A very extensive assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S INDIA RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES,

A very and beautiful articles, manufactured expressly for this trade, just received, and for sale by the case or dozen, by

THE MANUFACTURERS OF INDIA RUBBER TOYS,

Consisting in part of Dolls, manufactured expressly for the holidays; dolls and doll-heads of all sizes; Rocking Horses, giving an idea of life to her grandchildren; Wagons and carts, gaiter boots, air balls, balloons, and children's beautiful toys, now laying in their stock for the holidays, which they will sell at advantage to jobbers, or single articles, by

D. HODGMAN,

No. 37 Maiden-lane, cor. Nassau-st.

FANCY GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A GREAT VARIETY FOR OLD AND YOUNG.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, PICTURES, ETC.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED CATHOLIC HOUSE.

J. DUNIGAN & BROTHER,

No. 151 Fulton-st.

No one should fail to see Dunigan's Gift Books for New Year's presents. Also, a very extensive assortment of standard and miscellaneous Books, ranging from $1 to $50. They have also a large and well assorted assortment of standard Catholic Prayer Books.

In the Stationery line, morocco bindings—their well known Diamond Ink, Gold Pens, Ink Stands, and Flowers of Fancy and many other articles at every price.

Medallions, Crucifixes, Rosaries, &c., at the most reasonable prices.

Toys and Ornaments for old and young.

Standard Medical works.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

INDIA RUBBER DOLLS,

DRESSED AND PLAIN,

ALL SIZES.

DOLLS' HEADS, TOYS, FIGURES, BALLS, COMBS,

Pens, Pencil-Cases, Walking-Canes, and India-Rubber Fancy Articles of all descriptions; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Best Walking Boots and Overshoes, &c., at the GOODYEAR RUBBER DEPOT, No. 205 Broadway, between Warren and Chambers.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S.

OTARD, LONDON DOCK BRANDIES.

Pale and dark Cognac, Pale Brandies, very mellow to do, fine soft old "South side" Madeira, London porter, Scotch and Irish whiskies, old Jamaica rum, all of unrivaled quality, mostly of our own importations and ordered expressly for family trade. Also, our celebrated London cordial gin, now landing ex "Patrick Henry," the best tonic and invigorating beverage extant, being indorsed by the leading physicians in Europe and America.

R. B. MESSENGER & CO., No. 58 Fulton-st.

FRENCH FLOWER BASKETS.

Just received a lot of Paris made wire baskets, of various designs, richly decorated in gilt and colors suitable for natural or artificial flowers and fruit, making beautiful ornaments for parlors, or for New Year's tables.

JAMES BREES & CO., No. 326 Broadway.

REDUCED PRICES—WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS AND SILVER WARE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

The undersigned, for the last eighteen years a well known dealer and importer, offers for sale all goods in his line at lower prices for the same quality than any other in New-York, Philadelphia, or any other city, and will *send by mail or express.*

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.,

to all par's of the United States, free of charge. All goods *warranted as represented. Orders by mail, post-paid,* faithfully attended to.

WATCHES.

WATCHES, with places for Daguerre-

otypes.....$100 00 to $100 00

JURGENSEN WATCHES, genuine, warranted.....150 00 to 250 00

COOPER WATCHES, genuine, warranted.....125 00 to 275 00

INDEPENDENT WATCHES, for under horse.....125 00 to 200 00

POCKET CHRONOMETERS.....125 00 to 200 00

EIGHT-DAY WATCHES.....140 00 to 150 00

LADIES' ENAMEL WATCHES.....35 00 to 100 00

LADIES' DIAMOND WATCHES.....65 00 to 600 00

MAGIC WATCHES.....100 00 to 175 00

GOLD HUNTING LEVER, full jewelled, 18 carat.....60 00 to 00 00

GOLD OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled, 18 carat.....60 00 to 85 00

SILVER OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled.....40 00 to 12 00

SILVER LEPINES.....60 00 to 60 00

JEWELRY.

BEAUTIFUL SETS EAR-RINGS—PIN AND BRACELETTS—Set at.....$40 00 to $200 00

EAR-RINGS.....1 50 to 20 00

PINS.....1 50 to 35 00

BRACELETS.....8 00 to 60 00

GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS, set.....2 00 to 20 00

GOLD LOCKETS—1, 2 and 4 plaits.....3 00 to 35 00

GOLD GUARD CHAINS.....10 00 to 00 00

GOLD CHATELAINE, or BELT CHAINS.....10 00 to 110 00

GOLD AND VEST CHAINS.....8 00 to 85 00

GOLD FOB CHAINS.....6 00 to 15 00

GOLD PENCILS.....1 50 to 10 00

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.....3 50 to 25 00

GOLD CROSSES.....2 00 to 12 00

CHASED GOLD RINGS.....75 to 8 00

PLAIN GOLD RINGS.....75 to 8 00

PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS.....1 50 to 10 00

Jewelry of every description.

DIAMONDS.

DIAMOND SINGLE STONE RINGS..$15 00 to $1,500 00

DIAMOND CLUSTER RINGS.....30 00 to 400 00

DIAMOND RINGS.....7 00 to 250 00

DIAMOND EAR-RINGS.....100 00 to 800 00

DIAMOND CROSSES.....25 00 to 200 00

DIAMOND BRACELETS.....100 00 to 800 00

&c., &c.

SILVER WARE.

SILVER TEASPOONS, per set.....$5 00 to $9 00

SILVER DESSERT SPOONS, per set.....12 00 to 18 00

SILVER TABLE SPOONS, per set.....15 00 to 25 00

SILVER TABLE FORKS, per set.....15 00 to 25 00

SILVER DESSERT FORKS, per set.....12 00 to 20 00

Silver Wedding-Cake Knives, Pie Knives, Fish Knives, Pickle Forks, Ice Cream Knives, Fruit Knives, Butter Knives, Children's sets, viz.: Knife, Fork and Spoon, Silver Cups, Napkin Rings, &c.

Watches, clocks and jewelry repaired at less than usual prices. Watches and jewelry taken in exchange.

GEO. C. ALLEN,

Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail,

No. 11 Wall-st., second floor,

Near Broadway, New-York.

WATCHES, GOLD PENS, PENCILS AND CHAINS, &c. FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Gentlemen wishing to purchase a Watch with fine and substantial cases and superior works, will be sure to find such at J. Y. SAVAGE'S, No. 92 Fulton-st. *His stock of* Watches is one of the best, all selected with great care, and can be relied upon as timekeepers.

GOLD GUARD, VEST AND FOB CHAINS, some of new and rich patterns.

The Richelieu Diamond-pointed GOLD PEN, for many *years celebrated for their great durability and superior* finish, are made and sold exclusively by

J. Y. SAVAGE, No. 92 Fulton-st.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of fine GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, DIAMOND RINGS and PINS, JEWELRY and SILVER WARE, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Beautiful GOLD LEPINE WATCHES.....$35

GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled..... 30

GOLD HUNTING, English Patent Levers.....50

Goods sent by Mail or Express to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of charge.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer

Of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,

No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—GOLD WATCHES, SILVER WARE, and a large assortment of DIAMOND and fine GOLD JEWELRY.

GOLD LEPINE WATCHES at.....$10

GOLD WATCHES from.....$19 to 250

SILVER WATCHES, jeweled.....9 to 50

SILVER TEA-SETS from.....140 to 300

SILVER-PLATED TEA-SETS.....9 to 45

SILVER-PLATED CAKE BASKETS.....4 to 25

All articles WARRANTED. Particular attention given to repairing and adjusting Duplex, Chronometer and fine Lever Watches. J. W. ATWOOD, (late Brown & Atwood,)

No. 148 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry, New-York.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR PRESENTS.—GOLD WATCHES and STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a rich assortment of DIAMONDS and all kinds of fine Gold Jewelry.

GOLD LEPINE, four holes jeweled.....$20

GOLD WATCHES from.....$19 to 300

SILVER WATCHES, jeweled.....10 to 50

PLATED WARE, doubled plated.....10 to 50

PLATED CAKE BASKETS.....4 to 20

All our goods are warranted to be as represented.

SQUIER, LANDER & CO., 97 Fulton-st., New-York.

NEW AND POPULAR HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE—Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, northeast corner of Bleecker-st.—The undersigned has completed the extensive alterations and additions to his now large and extensive House-furnishing warerooms. Fine spacious salesrooms, replete with articles essential and useful to housekeepers. Low prices, polite attention and prompt delivery of articles purchased.

ROBERT DAVIS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS IN BROOKLYN.—At MARSH'S Athenæum Bookstore.—Books from one shilling to $20 each; papier mache goods from 50 cents to $20; bibles, prayer books, and poets, in muslin, morocco, antique, and other bindings; toys, fancy goods, stationery, and juveniles, in immense variety. No. 178 Atlantic-st.

TEA TRAYS, KNIVES AND FORKS, GERMAN SILVER spoons and forks, plated spoons, plated forks, Britannia spoons, fine tea sets, Britannia and plated, by

BENHAM, WHITNEY & CO.,

Nos. 272 and 274½ Pearl-st.

COFFEE URNS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—A choice selection on hand, and for sale at very low prices, by

BENHAM, WHITNEY & CO.,

Nos. 272 and 274½ Pearl-st.

CASTERS, TRAYS.—A large stock of fine Britannia and plated, of various patterns and finishing, for sale by

BENHAM, WHITNEY & CO.,

Nos. 272 and 274½ Pearl-st.

ATTENTION.—Silver spoons and other articles of plate repaired with great care at the old and well known Pickle and Preserve Wareh

The New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 22, 1855.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for One Shilling a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Six Dollars a year.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at One Dollar a year for single Copies. Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6¼ cents for single Copies.

The DAILY TIMES has a regular circulation of nearly 40,000, and, as a medium for business and general advertising, is not surpassed by any City journal.

Terms, invariably Cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman. RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, in ample season for the mails per steamship *Empire City*. It will contain the Proceedings in Congress; a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on important topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. The mails will close at 1 o'clock. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, sixpence. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

Nothing was done in Congress yesterday towards organizing the House by a choice of Speaker; there were no ballotings, and the whole day was consumed in paltry debates and personal explanations. One of the Virginian members, the Hon. WM. SMITH, let off his superfluous energy by attacking the Editor of the Washington *Star*, in the Avenue. The probabilities of an election of Speaker are as remote now, as on the first day of the meeting of Congress.

Evils of an Unorganized Congress.

Some fifteen hundred miles distant from this City, the commercial centre of the Union, within our own territory, there exists a civil war, a deadly strife of a purely political nature. Within the confines of a new settlement, in a wilderness, some eight hundred men are under arms; their families are there, and their hopes and ventures for themselves and their children are scattered about them. Around are thousands of armed and blood-thirsty ruffians, awaiting but the signal to commence an onslaught upon them, from which all quarter is excluded, which can only end in the entire massacre of the besieged, or in a dearly paid for repulse of the assailants. The centre group is of tried, earnest, resolute men, defending their homes and hopes; men who have staked everything upon the ground they defend; men who have left civilization at the East, under the guarantees of federal protection and the right of self-government, to civilize and people a soil twice solemnly assigned to them and freedom—the paradise, in natural aspects, of the whole western country; men who have given no other offence to the hordes surrounding them, than by claiming what the law secures all men—liberty of thought, speech, and government. To be conquered by the savages without would be the same thing as unsparing massacre; to conquer, must be at the expense of decimation. While we write the tragedy may be enacting, and for the first time in our history as a united people, the blood of American citizens shall be poured out by Americans, with a vindictive eagerness only paralleled in the story of barbarous ages.

Some two hundred miles hence is the seat of our Government, whose business it is to protect the citizen, and secure him the enjoyment of every political right. Legitimately, it has no other business than that. All its functions are tributary to that single end. It has soldiers and arms amply sufficient to extinguish the widest and wildest insurrection of bad people at all likely to occur. It uses these instruments of order and protection in certain cases, and in behalf of certain classes of people. It uses them freely and cruelly against an almost extinguished tribe of Aborigines, whose offence is, at the most, no greater than the plunder of a trader or trapper. It uses them to escort back to his owner, at an expense of $30,000, a negro boy, fled from his plantation. But when fifteen hundred peaceful, industrious, and inoffensive American citizens, whose misfortune it is to have been born above the tropic, are on the eve of being mercilessly slaughtered, men, women, and children, by a crew of savages more sanguinary in threat than Sioux or Sac, that eminently conservative and paternal Government has no use whatever for its expensive apparatus of protection—nay, not content with leaving the doomed community to its fate, it encourages the step-Governor it has assigned the persecuted people, to invite larger reinforcements of madmen from other States, and to bend all the energies of destruction, legal and illicit, within the official's reach upon the victims, only reserving the paternal arm to be fully unbared when the work of annihilation is to be finally completed. For all practical purposes, the war in Kansas is a war made by the Federal Executive, upon a people whom it actually invited to the soil now to be stained with their blood.

A third picture, and the gallery is complete. The only power, short of revolution, that can interpose for the restoration of right and the salvation of the innocent, is Congress, now assembled, but still unorganized. The Senate may be left out of the count; of late years, it has subsided into a branch of the Executive, and merely reflects the will of the reigning Cæsar. But the House of Representatives, coming from the people immediately; coming so directly as to be thoroughly apprised of the popular indignation at the wrongs of the new territory; and, by what was presumed to be an effective majority, opposed to the surrender of a thrifty community to such extermination as visited the Valais and Glencoe—the House of Representatives, we say, which can right the wrong and the outrage, remains, through the resistance of less than a dozen individuals, unorganized and helpless. The House may drive the Executive to the enforcement of the laws; it may require that the wheels of Government shall operate for the protection of the injured, or withhold motion from the punitive power, altogether. It may, in short, repress the civil war now raging unchecked on the national soil, and yet its energies are paralyzed and suspended by those innumerable voters for "scattering." If blood has been, or is to be shed in Kansas, this mischievous group of incapables shall be held answerable for it. By their indefensible course they have prevented help to the men of Lawrence; have permitted, or refused to prevent the waste of life; and shall not the blood of the victims, if victims there be, be required at their hands?

The Navy Retired List.

We are very glad that a movement has been made in the Senate to bring to light the records of the late Navy Board for forming a retired list of officers; for the reputation of the members of the Board, as well as that of the officers who were the subjects or victims of their decisions, demands that the grounds for their action should be made public. The retired officers, the furloughed and "dropped," as well as those put on leave of absence, as a matter of course, all complain of the injustice and hardships of their cases, and it is only proper that they should be informed of the causes which influenced the Board in their decisions, and the members of the Board should be permitted to justify themselves to the public. Let us know the whole truth, and no one will have any right to complain if he should come off second best by the exposure. The President himself, and the Secretary of the Navy, both intimated that there were cases which they did not approve in the decisions of the Board, but approved them *on the whole*. It is hardly fair that the unfortunate and the vicious, the invalid and the imbecile, the physically incapable and the morally depraved, should all be included together in one condemnatory list, and the public not be allowed to know the difference between them. Some of the furloughed officers are still young and vigorous men, who have to enter upon a new course of life, and make their way in the world as they best can, and it is unjust to them in the last degree that those who may have been put upon the list for some error of discipline, or youthful indiscretion, should be put in the same category with the dissolute or incapable. No harm can possibly be done by a full and above-board exposure of all the influences which were brought to bear upon the Retiring Board; it will at once be the means of disposing of a good many importunate men who will else, under the shield of mystery, be continually complaining of the injustice done them, while their friends will be besieging the Government for their restoration. It is most desirable for all parties concerned that everything connected with the action of the Board shall be made public; the incapables and the dissolute will have no cause for complaint, while the unfortunates will be gainers by the publicity of the causes which led to their dismissal.

The New-England Festival.

In all the principal cities of our widely extended territory to-day, from the Pacific to the Gulf of Mexico, on the banks of the Missouri, the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Delaware, the Hudson, and the shores of the great lakes, the sons of New-England meet together to commemorate the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers on the bleak shores of Massachusetts Bay, 235 years ago. It is a remarkable circumstance that the settlement of no other part of the country is thus commemorated by an annual festival, and the fact shows how completely the Pilgrim element has given a savor to the whole nation. In this City the day has long been kept by the New-Englanders, who have added so greatly to its wealth and beauty, in a peculiarly appropriate manner, by religious and literary exercises, and by a public dinner. The literary services were held last evening in the Church of the Puritans, in Union-square, when that eminent New-England poet, Doctor OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, delivered an oration, and Rev. JOHN PIERPONT delivered a poem. This evening the New-England Society have their annual dinner at the Astor House. At Plymouth, yesterday was observed with unusual demonstrations of festivity, and the oration was delivered by Senator SEWARD, who is of New-England descent. Thirty-five years ago, on the two hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, DANIEL WEBSTER, then in the noon-tide of his brilliant career, delivered the oration at Plymouth, which has been esteemed as one of his noblest oratorical efforts. The oration of Mr. SEWARD will be found reported at full length on our Second Page; it is worthy of the occasion and of his distinguished reputation. The New-England Society of Brooklyn held their celebration last evening, a report of which we give on another page.

Registry of Designs.

In France everything in the shape of a new design which requires an exercise of the inventive faculties, or of artistic skill, is patented for the benefit of the designer. A new style of bonnet, the shape of a hat, the head of a walking stick, the decoration of a pipe bowl, a new perfume, or a new play, are all entitled to a *brevet*, and the originator enjoys the full benefit of his ingenuity. It is essential to the prosperity of a manufacturing nation that this should be the case. Without this perfect security against an infringement of the right of property in the fruits of human ingenuity, France would at once degenerate into a third or fourth rate power; for she has no raw materials to export, and all her wealth lies in her artistic ingenuity and the industry of her artisans. It is a matter full of profitable suggestion to reflect how little that France can contribute to the wealth of the world in the shape of raw materials. She sends us absolutely nothing which our own soil does not produce in much greater abundance than her own, yet see how she drains us of our specie and the fruits of our labor to pay for the artistic gim-cracks which we receive from her. We send her a bale of cotton, which we repurchase of her in the shape of laces and muslins at two or three hundred per cent. advance on the price at which [illegible] we send her whisky, which we reproduce as brandy, and burgundy, and hock, and claret; we send her hog's lard, and repurchase it in the shape of olive oil; we send her raw hides, and it comes back to us in the shape of gloves and slippers. There is a large warehouse up Broadway where all manner of dyed and brandied fruits, roasted chesnuts, goose-liver pies, and pickles, imported from France, are sold, merely because they are put up prettily in fancy boxes and bottles, while our farmers allow such things to rot in their fields, because there is nobody who has the ingenuity to preserve them.

Under all the changes which the government of France has passed through during the last fifty years, the interests of art have never been neglected; under the Republicans, Napoleons, Bourbons and Orleanists, the same fostering care has been extended to art, and the nation has waxed strong and mighty in consequence.

We have, hitherto, shown an almost barbarous indifference to the interests of our art-manufactures. Even at this day, the author of a new drama cannot print it without danger of his right of property being invaded, and the invention of a new article of dress, or a new artistic design, has no protection against anybody appropriating his ideas, who may find it to his interest to do so.

But, we are happy to learn that an effort is to be made to bring this subject before Congress, and to move for a registry for designs such as exists in both France and England. It is only by such means that our artisans can ever be encouraged, or the industrial resources of the country be developed. If Congress shall ever be so freed from the distracting sectional disputes which have so long retarded wholesome legislation, and prevented the natural development of our internal resources, we trust that this subject will receive the attention which its importance merits, and that every originator of a new idea will be secured the enjoyment of the fruits of his own industry or genius.

Academy of Music.

DONIZETTI'S "Favorita" was produced here last evening, for the first time under the present management, and consequently with an entirely new *caste*. The leading attraction, or rather the novelty from which most was expected, was the *Leonora* of Mlle. NANTIER DIDIEE. We have been accustomed to so much excellence in this *rôle* that we have, we fear, become fastidious and difficult to please. Judging Mlle. DIDIEE by those who have preceded her in this character, and also by the high estimate we have formed of her capabilities, we can scarcely look on the performance of last night as a triumph. The music seemed to cost Mlle. DIDIEE much effort, and once or twice we fancied she was not quite up in the text. Of the other artists we cannot be so lenient. BRIGNOLI was scarcely tolerable; shamefully ignorant of the music, and hopelessly vapid. GASPARONI as *Balthazar* did the best he could, but, unfortunately, it was insufficient. MORELLI was the only artist of the evening who displayed some perception of the requirements of the *rôle*, and he was not faultless. We cannot even say a good word for the orchestra, which was coarse and blatant. The only satisfaction we can afford ourselves is the conditional one that all these things may be remedied by the next performance of the opera on Monday evening.

Mr. Gottschalk's Soiree.

We have on more than one occasion expressed our opinion that the palmy days of piano-forte playing and players have past away. So much has been done in the way of "developing" the instrument, from the gentleman who made a bet that he would strike a million notes in twelve hours down to the Briareus of Weimar, who strikes twice as many in half the time, that there is really very little left to develop. Mere strength has given place to mere rapidity, and now we of the present day are privileged to enjoy a frightful combination of the two. The saddest sight we have to encounter in our melancholy rambles through the various places of amusement is that of a pianist stripping to his instrument. It is no consolation to us that he merely pulls off his gloves. He might as well take off his coat like any other able-bodied laborer. The work he is going to do—the digging, delving, hammering and spinning—is of the severest kind, and we cannot help feeling that he should go into it with perfect looseness. When he has commenced, our admiration is divided between the vigor of the player, the strength of the instrument, and the endurance of the audience. When he has finished, we feel ourselves suffused with a moist warmth, as if we had been assisting at a foundry where a great many hot sparks were flying about, and finally we go away, thirsting for water or music, or anything that is cool and refreshing. Of such laborious players we have had enough. There are some dozens in New-York at the present moment, and every steamer brings a few vigorous recruits. The only joke we can extract from this alarming fact is the singular one that each of these gentlemen denounces, in the most unmeasured terms, the hammering propensities of his brother, while he himself hammers away as lustily as ever.

If we could detect nothing in Mr. GOTTSCHALK but more or less of the perfection of his predecessors, we certainly should not go out of our way to speak of him. It would be more in accordance with our feelings to let him thump his way through the world and the keyboard as rapidly as might be. But it is far otherwise. In Mr. GOTTSCHALK we have an artist who doubly claims our attention and respect. He is entitled to the first for an immense mastery of the instrument, yet abstinence from the annoyances we have mentioned, and to the second for an unequivocal manifestation of genius—none the less genius that it is peculiar.

There are two ways of appealing to a piano-forte. The first and most common we have already hinted at. It is to pitch into "it" as though it were a musical rowdy which can only be made to do civil things under compulsion. The second is to appeal to it as an intellectuality that can solve great pyschological problems, not otherwise soluble. Mr. GOTTSCHALK is one of the few who are blessed with the rare power to do the latter. His playing is full of inner-meaning and suggestiveness. All his wonderful mechanical skill and dexterity are kept in the back ground, by the strong and impalpable force of a predominant idea. He executes immense difficulties without impressing us with the idea that they are difficulties at all. Not because his superior dexterity enables him to do so, but because these difficulties are used for a secondary purpose only. In the opening Fantasie, (Italian Glories,) there were passages which even in third-rate hands would have brought down the house, but which, executed faultlessly by Mr. GOTTSCHALK, seemed the greatest probabilities that could possibly happen, and altogether too natural to make a demonstration about. Those flying chords; those odorous chromatic scales; those zephyr-like tremolos; those perfectly spiritual *arpeggios*, leaping up to Heaven like a flame from the altar; those passionate combinations, struggling for mastery, like man's desires: why, they all seemed as simple and wholesome, to our mind, as truth itself.

The striking peculiarity of Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S playing is a remarkable individuality. All his best thoughts are uttered in a language of his own. He may strike the keys as vigorously as any one else, but we are not conscious of the fact. We only know that he produces a quality of tone which is new to us, which we have never heard equalled, and wherein we can detect nothing that is mechanical or physical, or suggestive of a man with his wristbands turned up. In his loudest passages he preserves this characteristic, in the softest also; and whether he is in the bass or the treble, it is the same. We can now understand why Mr. GOTTSCHALK has failed to win the esteem of the hammerites. These [illegible] gentlemen could not possibly drink in the liquor of this new quality of sound.

The programme of Thursday night contained eight pieces, of the execution of which we need scarcely say anything except that it was absolutely perfect. A charming Ballade in the first part developed some of Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S happiest characteristics; the instrument became vocal under his touch. A *marche de nuit* which followed is an admirable composition, not unworthy of CHOPIN himself, whose style it resembles. In the performance of this piece, Mr. GOTTSCHALK displayed an unequaled breadth and vastness.

Then came the banjo piece, redolent of Southern life and rhythm, and performed in a way that no one else can hope to approach. In the second part of the programme we were especially delighted with the piece called the "Last Hope," a lamentation of a decidedly Hebrew character and CHOPIN'S *Marche Funebre*. We should like to write a column or two about these last two compositions, but as our space and our readers' patience are both exhausted, we will content ourselves with saying that they were both superbly rendered, especially the first.

In conclusion, we urge on our readers to hear Mr. GOTTSCHALK for themselves. They cannot fail to profit by a keen study and analysis of his characteristic style and individuality.

Who's to be the new City Judge?

There is a good deal of curiosity about town as to whom the Governor will appoint to the City Judgeship vacated by the resignation of Judge STUART. There is, of course, no frightful lack of gentlemen willing to take it. The Temperance men are urging the claims of Mr. CAPRON, who also is a Whig. Some of the Whigs "proper" push the claims of Judge W. R. BEEBE, who vacated the office last January. We have heard the name of Hon WM. ALLEN mentioned, and also that of Judge BIRDSALL, of the Marine Court. As to the prospects of either or any of these gentlemen, we find nobody who is particularly posted.

Death of Nicholas Dean.

NICHOLAS DEAN, President of the Croton Aqueduct Department Board, died Friday morning, in the 65th year of his age. Mr. DEAN was a most worthy citizen and most highly appreciated. He has been County Clerk, and Secretary to the Convention which framed the City Charter; he was President of the Croton Water Board from 1849 to 1853, President of the Long Island Water Works from 1853 to 1854; and more lately President of the Harlem Railroad. He resigned this last office at the last election of Directors.

Fined for Contempt.

In the Marine Court, yesterday morning, Judge THOMPSON passed sentence on the twelve Jurors who had agreed to disagree, by fining them twenty dollars, and *confining* those who refused to pay the impost. Several of the Jurors, who had well-filled porte monnaies, paid up, but others refused, and, it is said, intend to test the authority of the Court to impose such a fine.

Arrival of the Hermann.

The United States Mail steamship *Hermann*, EDWARD HIGGINS, Commander, has arrived with dates from Southampton to the 5th inst., 94 passengers and 658 tons of German, French and British merchandise.

Our advices by the *Hermann* are not so late by three days as those brought by the *Asia*.

There was a grand Union Concert last night at the Tabernacle, of Newsboys and Five Points' Mission scholars. A grand time, a full house, and a very touching sight.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.—WEST-END EMPORIUM, No. 128 Canal-st. Fall and Winter styles now ready. Every description of Youths' and Children's Caps; Ladies' Beaver and Fall Bonnets. Ladies will find it to their especial advantage to call and examine our stock of Furs.
J. W. KELLOGG.

PARK'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY AND TAR —A most wonderful article for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, and Consumption. It is agreeable to take, a certain cure, and costs but $1. No person can afford to be without this article. BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Dealers in all genuine Family Medicines.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—NEW-YORK, OCT. 13, 1855.—Messrs. S. C. HERRING & CO.: Gentlemen: We take pleasure in stating that the HERRING PATENT SAFE, which we purchased from you about a year since, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from fire, at the destruction of our flour mill in Brooklyn, early on the morning of the 11th instant. The safe was exposed to a severe heat about eight hours; and when cooled off and opened the contents were found entirely uninjured. We cheerfully recommend your Safe to public confidence.
HECKER & BROTHER.
The above-mentioned Safe, which has been claimed by other parties, can be seen, with all the original plates and marks (as it came from the ruins,) at the store of the subscribers, who are sole proprietors of, and have on hand a large assortment of HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, together with an assortment of the old WILDER'S Patent Salamander Safes at reduced prices.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

A CARD.—RESTRICTIONS AS TO PRICE WILL BE REMOVED during the remainder of the season from our LARGE STOCK OF WINTER CLOTHING, containing a full assortment of our best styles of over-coats, talmas, Winter business coats, dress and frock coats, &c. Boys clothing, robes, shawls and furnishing goods. As we expect our wholesale Spring trade to commence early in January, we are desirous of reducing our very large stock of Winter Clothing as low as possible, and with that view, will make free sales during this period only. This will afford those who have not yet provided their Winter Clothing with an opportunity of purchasing very superior garments at a very large per centage under what they can be had for in any other way.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

AN APPROPRIATE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Instead of wasting money for useless articles during the holidays, a purchase of one of KIDDER'S PATENT GAS REGULATORS will bring at each anniversary (by its saving) a sum sufficient to supply the whole family with presents. Study your own interests, then, and buy a beautiful thing that will bring health and beauty into the family household. Don't fail to examine and be convinced, as the experiments and illustrations are sure to prove 25 to 60 per cent. saved monthly.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary, No. 262 Broadway.

RICH PRESENTS FOR CHRISTMAS.—WE INVITE attention to our assortment of useful and fancy articles for presents, comprising Jewelry, Watches, Dressing-cases, Work-boxes, Odor-stands and Boxes, Cigar-stands and Cases, Mouchoir and Glove-boxes, Jewel-caskets, Toilet-stands, Perfume-bottles, Porcelain Figures and Vases, Music-boxes, Clocks and Candelabras, Parian Figures, Fans, Combs, Card-cases, Porte monnaies, &c., and a great variety of other Fancy Articles.
OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND,
No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—NEW MAchines of the most improved style will be exchanged, on liberal terms, for old Machines of every kind. Great numbers of Machines of the Avery, Wilson, Grover and Baker, and other patents have been sold which can't be used to any advantage. These machines we offer to relieve the public from. Old unimproved machines of our own make exchanged in the same way. Old machines so received by us will at once be destroyed. For terms of exchange apply personally, or by letter, to
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

MINK SABLE SETS AT GENIN'S.—LADIES ARE invited to inspect the superb stock of fancy furs at GENIN'S lower store, and to note especially the splendid sets of mink sable, consisting of tippet, muff and cuffs, at $100 the set. The mink sable tippets, varying in price from $25 to $50, are superior in depth of color, gloss and quality, to any specimens of this beautiful fur, procurable at the same figure elsewhere.
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

RICH PLAID POPLINS, AT 2s. PER YARD.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, will open THIS MORNING, 1,000 Dresses, Plaid Poplins, at 2s. per yard; 100 pieces Plaid Merinoes, at 4s.; 1,000 Dresses—Prints, at 3s. per Dress; 3,000 Embroidered Collars, from 1s. to $6. Also, Lace Curtains, Drapery, Muslins, Shawls, Merinoes, Paramattas, Silk, Gloves, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Quilts, Blankets, Flannels, &c., equally cheap.

DRUGS.—TO THE WEST END PUBLIC.—PERsonal attention paid to prescriptions, having had an experience of 16 years in such stores as Rushton, Clark & Co.'s, Crumbie's, &c. Pure medicines and cheap. Barry's Tricopherous 1s. 6d. per bottle; Bay Rum, quart bottles, 3s.; Premium Cologne, 3s. per pint; Brandreth's Pills, 1s. 6d. per box; Ayers' Pectoral, 6s. per bottle.
S. CAMPBELL,
Formerly Mathison's Chemist, southwest corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. CALL ATTENtion to the sale advertised to take place on the 27th inst. of the valuable property situated on Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts., and running through to the 6th-av. Sale positive, by order of the Supreme Court. See advertisement column of *Courier, Express, Post* and *Commercial*. Diagrams may be had at the office, No. 7 Broad-st.

JAPANESE AND CHINESE GOODS, &c.—CAMEL'S Hair Shawls, Scarfs and Bordering; Pineapple Dress Goods, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, &c., East India Novelties and Curiosities; Chinese Vases, of all sizes; rich Canton China Tea Sets; Painted Feather Fans, of new styles; Carved Ivory Screens, &c., including the greatest variety of fancy and novel goods to be found in the City, at
FOUNTAIN'S, No. 653 Broadway.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. CALL ATTENtion to the sale, advertised to take place on the 27th inst., of the valuable property situated on Broadway, between 31st and 32d-sts., and running through to the 6th-av. Sale positive. By order of the Supreme Court. See advertisement in auction column of *Courier, Express, Post* and *Commercial*. Diagrams may be had at the office, No. 7 Broad-st.

XMAS HATS AT NEW HAT COMPANY, NO. 146 and 148 Nassau-st. Price $3.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES. Thirteen years in use and never failed to preserve their contents from fire. [illegible] Hall's Patent Powder Proof Lock, which are warranted proof against powder and burglars.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair.
BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.—WHAT IS NEATER or more acceptable for a Holiday Present than an excellent Gold Pen, that will last for years? Such a one can be had (only) at FOLEY'S Gold Pen Manufactory, No. 167 Broadway. Price, with a neat Silver Pencil case, $3. Gold Pencils with Pens, very low, from $6 to $12.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—RHEUMATISM IN ITS most painful forms, also scrofula, old ulcers, and the worst cases of disease of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifyer. Principal depot No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!—A BEAUTIFUL GIFT FOR a brother, a sister, or friend, is one of our handsome French China Dinner Sets. To close out our present stock, we offer these at less than the importation cost.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

PIANOS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—BUYERS OF piano-fortes or melodeons are invited to examine the elegant assortment of the subscribers before purchasing.
GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW,
No. 505 Broadway, adjoining St. Nicholas Hotel.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Depôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

CHANDELIERS FOR GAS.—OUR LAST IMPORTAtions from France for this season now receiving. Also, a beautiful variety of Bronzes, figures and groups.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINE SILK TWIST—GREAT REduction in price.—We are now selling machine silk cheaper than ever sold before—the best quality heretofore sold at $8 per pound, we now sell at $7 25. Single spools at 94 cents. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

THERE IS NO NEED OF PEOPLE CRYING OUT hard times, when they can go to CURTIS'S, No. 24 Carmine-st., and get good Butter for 2s. and 2s. 2d.; best Orange County, 2s. 4d.; best Wheat Flour, 3s. for 70 lbs. Also, a splendid assortment of Fruits for the holidays.

SHELL DRESS COMBS.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have lately added a variety of beautiful patterns to their stock, among which will be found some of the most elaborate finish and color. A. & J. SAUNDERS, No. 387 Broadway.

FANCY CUTLERY.—THE NEWEST STYLES OF sportsmen's and pocket knives, from the manufactory of Joseph Rogers & Sons; many of the patterns have never been before imported, well suited for presents, at A. & J. SAUNDERS', at Nos. 7 Astor House and 387 Broadway.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES, OF THE SUBscribers' manufacture, are really useful, and from their appearance and finish form a beautiful present for the holidays. For sale at A. & J. SAUNDERS', Nos. 7 Astor House and 387 Broadway.

PRIZE RETICULES, WHICH RECEIVED THE Medal awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute, (made by Zorn & Bantlin,) of various patterns and beautiful finish, are offered for the holidays, at
A. & J. SAUNDERS', No. 387 Broadway.

"AN EASTERN FAIR."
No greater display or variety of goods was ever seen at the above than is now offered during the holiday season, at ROGERS' Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS! CLOCKS!!!—NEW STYLES just opened, expressly for the Holiday trade. Models new—prices very low. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

The Grand Holiday Fair of the Ladies of Trinity M. E. Church—Opens TO-DAY, (22d,) in the main audience room of their new Church, (34th-st., near 8th-av.,) at 3 o'clock P. M. Admittance 12½ cents; children half price. A world of Holiday Presents, at reasonable prices, and change returned; a delightful large room, well lighted and tastefully decorated; plenty of good refreshments; an organ and music, and pleasant ladies to wait upon you. Go THIS EVENING, parents and children; see the new Church; enjoy a social evening; buy your Holiday Presents, and help on a good object.

The Bethel Mission Sabbath School, No. 36—Attached to the Mariner's Church, (late of Roosevelt-st.,) will hold appropriate exercises in connection with the opening of the new Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock. Rev. Jos. L. THOMPSON, Rev. B. W. CHIDLAW and others will address the meeting. Friends of the school and the public generally are invited to attend.

New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, the 24th instant, at 7½ o'clock, in the room in Clinton Hall, Astor Place. An Essay will be read by Mr. RICHARD C. McCORMICK, Jr. Subject—*The Wilderness of 1855*. Young men generally, and all friends of the Association are cordially invited to be present.
A. JUDSON WINTERTON, Recording Secretary.

The Mariner's Church, corner of Madison and Catharine-sts.—Opening exercises TO-MORROW, (Sabbath.) Preaching in the morning, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER. Sunday School Anniversary in the afternoon at 3. Addresses by Rev. Messrs. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON and B. W. CHIDLAW. Preaching in the evening, at 7 o'clock, by Rev. Dr. TYNG. Collections will be taken up in aid of the funds of the New-York Port Society.
L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—A sermon will be preached (D. V.) in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Mulberry-st., below Bleecker, on SUNDAY EVENING next, Dec. 23, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. A. M. OSBON, D. D. Subject—*Beneficent Exertion*. Seats reserved for young men, who are cordially invited to attend.
CHARLES SELDEN, Chairman of Lecture Committee.

Lectures on the Doctrines of the New Church signified by the New Jerusalem, as expounded in the Theological writings of EMANUEL SWEDENBORG. Rev. B. F. BARRETT will deliver the eighth lecture of the course on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, at 7½ o'clock, in the brick chapel between 3d and 4th avs. Subject—*What is Meant in the Bible by the Devil and Satan?* Morning service in the same place at 10½ o'clock.

Duane-st. M. E. Church.—Rev. Mr. HARRIS, a converted Jew, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, 23d, at 10½ o'clock. Jews are invited. Also, preaching at 3 P. M. In the EVENING, at 7, will be held the Fortieth Anniversary of the Sabbath School. Singing by the children, and addresses by MARVIN R. VINCENT and Rev. JESSE T. PECK. Seats free.

Franklin-street Baptist Church at the foot of Varick-st. near West Broadway. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. P. F. JONES, on SUNDAY Dec. 23, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. The second lecture on the *Life of Absalom* will be delivered in the EVENING. Subject—*Family Associations of the house of David*. Seats provided for all, rich and poor.

Sullivan-street Methodist Episcopal Church—Between Bleecker and Amity sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. WM. H. FERRIS, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Messiahship of Christ*. And at 6½ P. M. Subject—*The Authenticity of the Scriptures*. Preaching also at 3 P. M. Seats provided for strangers.

Hoboken.—Preaching in the First Baptist Church, corner 3d and Bloomfield sts., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the Evening, at 7 o'clock. In the latter service, the pastor will preach his first Anniversary Sermon. Subject—*Our City, Viewed with Reference to its Religious Aspects and Wants*.

Rev. Dr. Nott—President of Union College, will preach in the 20th-st. Congregational Church in 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend, as this Service will take the place of a Lecture in the Course before the Young Men's Association of that Society. A collection in aid of their object will be taken.

Anniversary.—The Sabbath School Missionary Society of the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church will celebrate the Eighth Anniversary on SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 23, at 7 o'clock. Addresses by Rev. B. W. CHIDLAW, Rev. S. I. PRIME, D.D., and others. Singing by the Children, under the direction of LUCIUS HART, Esq. A collection will be taken in aid of the Society.

Trinity M. E. Church.—Preaching in Continental Hall, corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av., TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. W. P. STRICKLAND, D. D., of Ohio. At 7 o'clock P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. H. MATTISON. Subject—*The Merciful Redeemer a Teacher of Endless Punishment*.

Spiritualism.—JOEL TIFFANY will discourse in Williamsburg Spiritual Assembly Rooms, corner of 9th and South 3d sts., SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Brooklyn Institute, 7 P. M. Williamsburg, MONDAY, at 7½ P. M. Stuyvesant Institute, TUESDAY 7½ P. M.

Historical Discourses on Missions.—Rev. WM. H. VAN DOREN will deliver a Course of Lectures before the Young Men's Association of the Reformed Dutch Church in 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., commencing SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 23, at 7 o'clock. Subject—*Henry Martyn*.

Mrs. Andrew Jackson Davis—Will deliver one of her very useful and truly eloquent lectures on *Individual Reform*, as the only safe road to social happiness, at the Brooklyn Institute, TO-MORROW, (Sunday, Dec. 23,) commencing at 3½ o'clock P. M.

Westminster Church.—Rev. DAVID KENNEDY will preach in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church—Corner of Jay and Johnson sts., Brooklyn.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach at 10½ A. M. Subject: *The Sword of the Lord and of Gideon*, and at 6½ P. M., subject: *Behold the Bridegroom Cometh*. Services, also, at 3 P. M.

[illegible] Presbyterian Church, corner of Madison and [illegible] sts., will preach three times TO-MORROW, Dec. 23. Service commencing on Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M., 3 and 7 o'clock P. M. Sabbath School meets in the lecture room at 1½ o'clock P. M.

Asbury M. E. Church, Norfolk-st., near Stanton.—Rev. JAS. FLOY, P. E., will preach in this church TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. Rev. GEO. WOOLSEY at 3 P. M. Sermon in the evening from Job, 19th chap., 25th verse. Seats free, and the public are invited to attend.

Baptist Churches.—Pastors, shall your members require me to harness their horses and spend the best part of the Sabbath day on their carriage box, thereby encouraging and compelling me to violate the commands of God and laws of our country?
POOR DRIVER.

There will be Preaching at 3 o'clock P. M., on SUNDAY, Dec. 23, in the Duane-st. Methodist E. Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. BOND, editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, New-York City. Preaching morning and evening by the pastor, G. GOUGH.

The Fourth Lecture by Rev. Dr. Cheever, on the *New Testament System of Church Life, Power and Polity*, will be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, in Union-square, at 7½ o'clock.

Christmas Celebration.—The Sabbath School of the Hedding M. E. Church, (17th-st., near 1st-av.,) will hold a celebration CHRISTMAS EVENING; exercises will commence at 7½; doors open at 6½ o'clock. Admittance, 12½ cents.

Eastern Congregational Church—Corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., New-York. Preaching by Rev. WILLIAM DE LOSS LOVE, a former pastor of this church, TO-MORROW, (Sabbath) Dec. 23, at 10½ P. M., and 3 P. M.

Margaret L. Bishop is to preach TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at the Christian Israelite Sanctuary, No. 10 East 1st-st., on *The Fulfillment of the Prophecies*. Preaching in German at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

West Twenty-fifth-street Associate Presbyterian Church—Between 6th and 7th avs. Evening service on SABBATH, Dec. 23, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Also, in the morning and afternoon at the usual hours.

Rev. D. H. Graham will continue his lectures TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, in the First Freewill Baptist Church, Sullivan-st. near Houston-st. at 7 o'clock. Subject—*The Holy Spirit*. Services in the MORNING at the usual hour.

The P. E. Free Church of St. John the Evangelist continues to worship temporarily in the Lecture Room of the Metropolitan Academy, 6th-av., opposite 8th-st. SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject of the lecture to-morrow evening—*Heaven*.

Bible Preaching—At Mount Zion Church, No. 473 Broadway, TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., by ELDER SNOW, S. M. C. Subject—*Popular Religious Delusions amongst Romanists, Protestants and Millerites*. The candid Christian public invited.

Laight-street Baptist Church.—This church having undergone alterations and repairs will be opened for public worship on SUNDAY, the 23d instant. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. T. H. PORTER.

Rev. Sidney A. Corey—Will preach in the Lecture Room of the 5th-av. Baptist Church, (corner of 28th-st.,) TO-MORROW, Dec. 23, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Rev. H. E. Nye will continue his course of lectures on the prophetic writers of the Bible, at the Universalist Church, Monroe-place, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

Rev. Henry M. Field, of the New-York *Evangelist*, will preach in the North Presbyterian Church, 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Rev. Dr. Higbee will preach in St. Steven's Church on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 23. Service at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the Episcopal Sunday School Union.

Central M. E. Church—Seventh-av., corner 14th-st., Rev. CHARLES SHELLING will occupy the pulpit TO-MORROW at 10½; Rev. ALLEN STEELE at 3; and Rev. Mr. MILBURN at 7 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Smoke a Cigar in a Powder Magazine would be deemed an act of madness; yet thousands of our people risk life in an equally insane manner by neglecting diseases of the throat and lungs. This is astonishing, when we have the fact established beyond controversy that Dr. McCLINTOCK'S COLD AND COUGH MIXTURE uniformly cures a cold or cough in a very short space of time; and his PECTORAL SYRUP is equally efficacious in bronchitis, consumption, and other perilous throat and lung complaints. Sold by
A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 286 Broadway.

To Liquor Dealers.—A fresh supply of green and yellow grape and cognac oils, one ounce of which is sufficient for 200 gallons spirits; most natural imitations of Jamaica and St. Croix rum, Monongahela and Irish whisky; gin, port, sherry and other wines; Skewise, coloring for all those liquors, and explicit directions for use. N. B.—Chemicals, metals, and patent medicines on most accommodating terms. For sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 39 Maiden-lane.

Rheumatism, Pains, and Stiffness of the Joints—Swelling of the muscular substances near them, and other distressing symptoms too well known to need description, may be effectually removed by the use of Ring's Compound Syrup or Hydriodate of Potassa, Sarsaparilla and Yellow Dock Root. Prepared and for sale by C. H. RING, Druggist and Chemist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John.

As a Cure for Consumption Rushton's Cod Liver Oil is the only article that has ever sustained a reputation for this disease. None genuine without FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label; No. 10 Astor House, No. 417 Broadway, New-York; and No. 176 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

For Beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples, and freckles from the face, use the BALM THOUSAND FLOWERS. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square. Sold by C. H. RING, and RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor-House, and No. 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 176 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send free the prescription used. Direct Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Sale of Paintings of the Beaumont Collection will be continued THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Rooms of the National Academy of Design. The remaining pictures compose the most choice of the catalogue, and will be sold without reserve.

Oxygenated Bitters.—Testimony from J. C. BARTER, Collector of the Port of Ogdensburg, N. Y.
OGDENSBURG, Dec. 7, 1851.
GENTLEMEN: I had been much afflicted, for the greater part of the year ending at last midsummer, with a singular derangement of the bowels, connected with occasional attacks of dyspepsia. During the last Summer, I accidentally took up a paper, containing testimonials respecting your Oxygenated Bitters. In one instance, where relief had followed their use, I found my own symptoms and condition so accurately described, that it determined me upon trying them. I accordingly procured, and have used several bottles, and find, in renovated strength and health, satisfactory evidence that, in my case, they have accomplished all that I could wish.
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. C. BARTER.
SETH W. FOWLE & CO., No. 138 Washington-st., Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.

Children's Fair.—The Misses connected with the SABBATH SCHOOL of the HEDDING M. E. CHURCH, in 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., propose holding a Fair in the basement of the said Church, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Dec. 21 and 22, the proceeds of which will be appropriated for the benefit of the Church. On the evening of the last day, (Dec. 22,) all goods remaining unsold will be sold at auction, by an auctioneer who has kindly offered his services. Admission, 12½ cents. Doors open at 10 A. M. and close at 10 P. M. each day.

Teachers' Association.—The second Lecture of the Course in aid of the Teachers' Library Fund, will be delivered by Professor ELIAS LOOMIS, on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at 7½ o'clock, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. Tickets of admission 25 cents; season tickets $1; can be obtained of the undersigned, or at the door.
JOHN R. FANNING, President.
LEONARD HAZELTINE, Chairman of Library Committee.

Burgundies, Clarets, Hocks, Champagnes, Sherries, Ports, Cognacs, Rum, Whisky, Gin, Kirsch, Absynthe, Arrack, Liqueurs, Ales, &c., in wood and glass, all of our importation.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway.

Druggists' Fancy Goods Exclusively—Tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, perfumery, soaps, puff boxes, pomades, tweezers, combs, Paris toilet articles and fancy goods adapted to and sold by druggists. For sale by RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., Importers, No. 159 Broadway.

Petersville Homestead Association.—A special meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, corner of Broadway and Grand-st. Punctual attendance is necessary, to hear the report of Special Committee. F. A. POTTER, President.

Post-Office Notice.—The Mails for California, &c., per United States steamer EMPIRE CITY, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 22d day of December, at 1 o'clock P. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

Dr. Phinney's Vegetable Family Pills.—Thirty years without an equal. A standard medicine. A. B. & D. SANDS, Agents, No. 100 Fulton-st., N. Y.

PERSONAL.

PERSONS WHO WITNESSED A GENTLEMAN FALL DOWN A HATCHWAY—In Fulton-st., between Nassau-st. and Broadway, on Wednesday evening, about 6½ o'clock, would oblige by sending their address to GEORGE NEGUS, No. 64 Chatham-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible]

WHITE'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.—Notes on Central America, the States of New-Grenada, Venezuela, Guiana, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, Patagonia, and Chile. By J. H. Gardner, Commander, and Lieut. Maury, U. S. N. Illustrated. 12mo. Price 75 cents.

[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible] THEATER, BROADWAY.

[illegible]

PRINCE CHARMING.

[illegible]

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Parquet and Dress Circle.....Fifty cents.
Family Circle.....Twenty-five cents.
Orchestra Stalls (secured Seats).....Seventy-five cents.
Private Boxes.....Five Dollars.

[illegible]

The Box Office, for the sale of Tickets, will be open from 8 o'clock, A. M., throughout the day and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THIRTY-EIGHTH NIGHT OF THE SEASON.—LAST WEEK. LAST TIME of Donizetti's Grand Opera, in four acts, LA FAVORITA. LAST APPEARANCE of MADAME NANTIER DIDIEE. On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, 1855, with Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor MORELLI, and Signor GASPARONI. During the Opera, a GRAND PAS DE DEUX, by Mlle. DE LA VIGNE and M. HIPPOLITE. Admission.....ONE DOLLAR. [illegible] MAX MARETZEK. Doors open at 7; Opera commences at 8. [illegible] PRINCIPAL OFFICE, corner Broadway and 14th-st.; at DANSKIN'S [illegible] JOLLIE'S Music Store, No. 519 Broadway; and at HALL & SON'S Piano-forte and Music Store, No. 239 Broadway.

GRAND ORATORIO OF THE MESSIAH—CHRISTMAS NIGHT, Dec. 25, by the NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY, at the Church of the Divine Unity (Rev. S. H. Chapin's), Broadway, near Prince-st. The parts by the following eminent resident artists: Mrs. M. S. BRAINERD, Mr. I. B. BEUTLER, Mrs. JAMESON, Mr. J. H. NASH, Miss M. E. HAWLEY, Mr. D. B. BELL. With full orchestra and chorus of 200 PERFORMERS. Conductor.....Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW. N. B.—The church will be brilliantly lighted up for the occasion. Tickets, 50 cents; to be had at the principal music stores, and at the door on the evening of performance. Doors open at 6; performance to commence at 7, precisely. Librettos, containing the words of the Oratorio and music of the principal airs, for sale at the door.

CONCERT.—Miss GREENFIELD, the Black Swan, respectfully announces one farewell Concert at the Broadway Tabernacle, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, previous to her departure on a foreign tour, as this may be the last time the citizens of New-York shall have an opportunity of hearing this superior vocalist. It is to be hoped that they will turn out, and prove that they know how to appreciate native talent. She will be assisted by Mr. LECOMPTE, Basso Profundo, from the Conservatorio, Milan; Signor AMAGI, the renowned Contra Bassist; Professor STANISLAUS, &c. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. Doors open at 7 o'clock—performance to commence at 8, precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATER.—Prices: Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $6 and $7. Doors open at 6½; performance to begin at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Dec. 22, will be presented the romantic Drama of PAULINE. Count Horace De Beauvale.....Mr. Lester. To be followed by the excellent Comedy of TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS. Master William Waddilove.....Mr. G. Holland.

BROADWAY THEATER.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee. W. R. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock. MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, will be presented the Grand Comic Fairy Extravaganza of KING CHARMING. Charming the First.....Mrs. H. C. Watson. Henpeckt the Hundredth.....Mr. Whiting. Previous to the Extravaganza will be performed TO PARIS AND BACK FOR £5.

BURTON'S, CHAMBERS-STREET.—SATURDAY, an immense bill. The new American Comedy, last time but one of FALSE PRETENCES. The new dramatic sketch of ONLY A PENNY, and the laughable Farce of ONE THOUSAND MILLINERS. Mr. Burton in three parts: Mr. Berryman, Joe Bags and Madame Vanderpants. All the Company appear. On MONDAY, the popular Comedy of "False Pretences," and the favorite comic piece of "The Old Dutch Governor."

HANDSOME LADIES.—PICTURES TAKEN GRATIS.—The time fixed for the opening of BARNUM'S GALLERY OF BEAUTY has been extended for a short period. $20,000 will be expended in premiums to one hundred handsomest ladies, and for painting their portraits. Highest prize, $1,000. For particulars, see circulars at the Museum. Daguerreotypes for this Gallery will be TAKEN FREE OF ALL EXPENSE TO THE SITTER, if application be made to them immediately, by all the principal artists in the United States, including the following superior daguerreotypists in the City of New-York: J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway; M. M. LAWRENCE, No. 203 Broadway; S. ROOT, No. 363 Broadway; MEAD BROTHERS, No. 233 Broadway; E. ANSON, No. 589 Broadway; BECKERS & PIARD, No. 264 Broadway; M. H. KIMBALL, No. 407 Broadway; J. W. THOMPSON, No. 315 Broadway, and No. 152 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; M. KERTSON, No. 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.; P. WELLING, corner of Bleecker and Carmine sts.; P. G. CLARK, No. 106 Bowery; JULIUS BRILL, No. 294 Chatham-st.; R. A. LEWIS, No. 142 Chatham-square.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—New Fairy Piece.—HOLIDAY FUN!—SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at 7½ o'clock, the new dramatic fairy romance, full of bewitching interest, called KING OF THE ALPS. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, THE KING OF THE ALPS, performed as in the evening. Performances in the LION'S DEN, at 2½ and 7 P. M. The LIVING WILD BEASTS, &c., may be seen at all times. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 12½ cents. Superb preparations for Christmas now being made.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—No. 585 Broadway—Every night this week. The popular and very funny Burlesque on LUCREZIA BORGIA, in three Acts, Scenery, Dresses, &c., &c. Lucrezia.....Miss Millen | Gennaro.....G. S. Buckley. Preceding the piece, ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY in superior order; Dances, Banjos, Solos, &c. Commence at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cts.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The American Institute have this splendid edifice open for visitors, and are giving it new life and vigor. Machinery is already in motion, and steam-power ready for inventors and exhibitors to test and work their machines. Specimens of marble statuary from several of the first class sculptors, ancient and costly tapestry, castings in bronze, terra cotta ornaments, agricultural implements, models, and machines are on exhibition. WILLIAM B. LEONARD, Corresponding Secretary and Agent.

FAREWELL CONCERT—And positively last appearance of the BROTHERS MOLLENHAUER. The farewell Concert of the Brothers Mollenhauer prior to their departure for Europe is postponed in consequence of a severe indisposition of one of the Brothers, but will positively take place on THURSDAY, 3d of January, 1856, at Dodworth's Academy.

A CONCERT AND FESTIVAL—Will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Willett-st., on CHRISTMAS NIGHT, Dec. 25, for the benefit of the Sunday school. Concert to commence at 6½ o'clock, supper at 9½ o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents; to be had at No. 321 Grand-st., at the parsonage, and at the door. J. SAMMIS, Chairman Concert Com.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Opera season will most positively close on the 31st of December, after which date this establishment will be rented for balls, concerts or dramatic performances. Applications to be made to the undersigned at the Academy. WM. H. PAINE.

L. M. GOTTSCHALK'S SECOND PIANO-FORTE SOIREE.—Mr. GOTTSCHALK respectfully announces a Second Soirée at Dodworth's Rooms on FRIDAY EVENING, 28th inst. He will on this occasion be assisted by Messrs. HOFFMAN, BURKE and WELLS. Particulars in future announcements.

RE-OPENING OF THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN COLLECTION.—With important additions! This valuable Museum of Antiquities—the most popular, attractive and instructive exhibition in the City—now contains more than 1,100 objects. Admission, 25 cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The fine collection of Paintings & [illegible] Open DAY and EVENING. Admission 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—SATURDAY EVENING. CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES NIGHTLY to see THE WONDERFUL RAVEL FAMILY, [illegible] Mlle. THERESA ROBERT, [illegible] RECEIVED WITH ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE. MARZETTI as the Ape. The entertainments to commence with JOCKO. The Ape.....M. Marzetti | Simon.....Francois Ravel. Followed by the beautiful Ballet of Paul Brilliant, called ISLE OF NYMPHS. Characters by Mlle. Theresa Robert and Ballet Troupe. To conclude with the Comic Pantomime of MEDINA. Pipelio.....Antoine Ravel. PRICES OF ADMISSION. Doors open at 6½; performance commences at 7½ o'c'k. TICKETS.....FIFTY CENTS. The only Seats that can be secured in advance, are Orchestra Seats.....$1 each. Private Boxes.....$5 each. Box Office open daily from 8 A. M. for the sale of tickets, for reserved Orchestra Seats and Private Boxes only.

SECOND ANNUAL BALL OF THE VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—To be held at the Apollo, No. 410 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, 1855, for the benefit of the feeble survivors of the heroic band who gallantly defended our country forty years ago, who freely gave all they had in services and sacrifices in time and money to defend her in seasons of peril. MANAGERS. Lieut.-Col. Jones, Col. Button, Capt. Phyfe, Lieut. St. John, Lieut. Fox, Adjt. Taylor, Thomas L. Watson, Thomas Stewart, Bernard Blair.

ACADEMY HALL—No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, 1855, JORDAN NIGHT. BENEFIT OF E. H. PIERCE, and positively the last night of the principal members of the ORIGINAL CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS. Tickets 25 cents. N. B.—The above troupe has no connection with E. P. Christy.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

GREAT PANORAMA OF COUNTERFEIT, ALTERED, AND SPURIOUS BANK NOTES.—At the Broadway Tabernacle, on CHRISTMAS NIGHT, Dec. 25, and continue every night during the week. Counterfeiting, in every form, explained; the old and new mode of making counterfeit bank notes; the way the three kinds of altered bills are made; also, the manner in which the three kinds of raised bank notes are made. Lecture delivered by JOHN S. DYE. The Panorama covers an area of 2,000 square feet of canvas. To assist the lecturer, he has procured a press, such as counterfeiters use, and spurious bills will be struck, on several different banks, which will be handed around for inspection. Tickets of admission, 25 cents: to be had at the door. Doors open at 7¼ o'clock. Lecture commences at 7½.

FAIR.—The ladies of the Siloam Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Mr. Freeman's,) will hold a Fair for the benefit of their Church in the Museum building, Brooklyn, corner of Fulton and Orange sts., opening on MONDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 24, and to continue four days. Entrance from Fulton-st. Admittance 12½ cents.

THOMAS PAINE.—The next anniversary of the birth-day of the author of "Common Sense" will be celebrated at the City Assembly Rooms, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1856. Tickets can be had of W. E. ROSE, No. 73 White-st., or of the Committee, No. 193 Bowery, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$40,000.—TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED—A Partner, special or active, with a cash capital of $40,000, to invest in an extensive iron manufacturing business, now paying a large per centage on the capital invested, ($60,000,) and capable of being increased with undoubted security, to an almost unlimited extent. Parties having the above amount in cash will find few opportunities in the regular channels of business that offer greater inducements for a permanent investment. No proposition will be entertained unless coming from those having the amount of cash required, and undoubted reference. Communications, strictly confidential, may be addressed to CAPITAL, Box No. 4,197, New-York Post-Office.

$400.—A GOOD CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—FOR SALE, a Grist Mill, with lease of 12-horse steam power, in complete order for immediate business, with all necessary fixtures. Location most desirable—near six lines of stages, and a large local trade. This chance for business will be sold for $400, the present proprietor wishing to remove to another State. 30,000 bushels of Corn have been ground the past season at this mill. Agents need not apply. Inquire of D. MILLER, Stage office, corner of 30th-st. and Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED—In the tailoring and clothing business. An active man, with a capital of from $5,000 to $10,000, will find an opportunity of joining the advertiser in a business well established and profitable, by addressing a line to DRAPER, office of this paper, with real name, stating where an interview may be had, which will meet with attention, and treated confidentially.

BAR-ROOM FOR SALE.—The stock and fixtures of a handsomely fitted-up bar-room, situated in a great business thoroughfare, where a large business may be done, and is now doing. The same must be sold immediately, as the owner has other business to attend to. Terms moderate. Address BAR-ROOM, office of this paper.

NEWSPAPER AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.—The advertiser, on account of ill health, will dispose of a well established newspaper, together with a good printing office, on very reasonable terms. The office is located but a short distance from the City and is doing a good business. For particulars, address NEWSPAPER, *Times* Office.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED CONFECTIONERY AND ICE-CREAM SALOON AND BAKERY FOR SALE—All in perfect order, together with the fixtures tools and implements. The place is on one of the principal thoroughfares of Brooklyn, and doing a good business. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

WHO WANTS TO MAKE A FORTUNE?—To let, a coffin store; stock of coffins, &c., for sale, situated at No. 218 7th-av., near 24th-st. This is the best chance ever offered to make money. Apply to GILLESPIE, on the premises, or No. 504 Pearl-st.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE FOR SALE.—The stock and fixtures of a well-located store, to be sold cheap. Rent low. Apply on the premises No. 192, 3d-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A Certificate for fifty shares of Stock of the New-York Central Railroad Company, in the name of WILLIAM VIBBARD, with a blank Power of Attorney on the back signed by him. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said certificate, as the transfer of it has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded on returning it to the Metropolitan Bank, 108 Broadway.

LOST—On THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, either in Grand, Broadway, or 9th sts., a lady's pin, engraved with the initials E. M. J., and date. As a memento of a brother, now deceased, it is highly valued. By leaving it at No. 390 Grand-st. the finder will be liberally rewarded.

DOG LOST.—A small Spaniel Slut—liver color and tan—owner's name on collar. A suitable reward will be paid for her at No. 11 Whitehall-st., or No. 320 Pearl-st.

FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

BACKUS, OSBORNE & CO., Nos. 51 and 53 MAIDEN-LANE, offer at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL an extensive assortment of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FURS AND SKINS, and invite the attention of purchasers to their stock of MANTILLAS, CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, &c., which have been manufactured in SUPERIOR STYLE and after the most approved patterns, EXPRESSLY FOR CITY RETAIL TRADE.

FURS, FURS, FURS.—At the West End Emporium, No. 128 Canal-st. The ladies are requested to call and examine the large and choice assortment before purchasing. Also an extensive variety of beautiful hats and caps for children. One price. J. W. KELLOGG.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.—A. TOTE, 47 Maiden-lane, calls the attention of the wholesale and retail trade to his select stock of Furs, selling at reduced prices.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE OF THE AGE!

W. GILLIES & BROTHERS' CELEBRATED DANDELION COFFEE, is acknowledged by all to be not only equal to the finest old Mocha Coffee, but the most effectual remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, derangement of the liver, nervousness, &c. W. GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York; importers of the Dandelion Root, and sole manufacturers of the pure and unadulterated Dandelion Coffee, which is neatly put up in tin cans with a fac simile of our signature upon each wrapper as a protection against imposture. Sold also by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and the Druggists generally.

LEE & CO.'S GAUZE WIRE WINDOW SHADES, OFFICE SIGNS, ETC. No. 300 BLEECKER-STREET, NEW-YORK.

Manufactured to order of any size, and elegantly painted with any LANDSCAPE, LETTERS, or other device required upon them. They obstruct the view from, and admit the view to, the street; they also admit the light and air, and keep out insects.

DELANY'S FURNITURE POLISH—Can be procured genuine, at WOODWARD & PEARSE'S, corner of Fourth and Mercer sts.; S. WATERBURY'S Cabinet and Upholstery Warerooms, No. 555 Broadway; S. GALESPIE'S, do. do., Nos. 62 and 64 University-place; FREEMAN & WATSON'S, do. do., No. 377 Broadway; H. & P. MAGRATH'S, do. do., No. 213 6th-av., and at all stores where my card is exhibited. JOSEPH DELANY, No. 109 East 13th-st., New-York.

AMERICAN BOOT AND SHOE STORE—No. 321 Grand-st., corner of Orchard, where can be found a large assortment of Ladies', Misses', and children's gaiters, buttoned boots and shoes of all kinds, of good quality and at low prices. JOEL SAMMIS.

SEWING BY MACHINERY.—Cloak linings, coat-facings, bed covers, &c., quilted, and every description of family sewing done, at reasonable rates, by Singer's Sewing Machines. Bed covers for sale. I. AUGUSTUS SINGER, No. 205 4th-av.

NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.—Dinner will be served on SATURDAY, the 22d inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., precisely. Gentlemen are requested to assemble before that hour. Astor House, Dec. 19, 1855.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to do general housework, in a small family; understands cooking, washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen this day, at FONDA'S Advertising Office, No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. No charge to those applying through this advertisement.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young man who has been three years in a wholesale clothing store in Boston, is desirous to obtain a situation in the same kind of business in this City. Address H. S. F., No. 2,116 Post-Office.

SITUATIONS—Promptly obtained at No. 1 East Broadway, (basement,) for conductors, school-teachers, baggagemen, brakemen and firemen on railroads and steamers; boys for trades, &c.; porters for stores and hotels. Apply to EDWARD GILLEN.

SERVANTS.—One thing needful in every family is a good servant. They can be found at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 7 Carmine, near Bleecker-st. JOHN YOUNG, Agent.

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY AND TEACHERS' UNION, (1847,) by E. H. WILCOX & SON, No. 298 Broadway. A perpetual introducer at one per cent.; every member a checkholder and agent to procure orders, allowing a free check for two orders, $5, $10, $15, $20, $25, $50, &c., according to the amount of business. Teachers' Meeting and Correspondence daily, 9 to 12 and 1 to 4 o'clock, filling all orders, vacancies, and changes, transferring schools and all school property, uniting nearly every institution and family, often at first call. No charge to pupils.

YOUNG MAN WANTED.—Conversant with the negotiation of mercantile paper. To one at present engaged in a house in that business, and acquainted with the buyers and sellers of business paper, a very desirable position will be offered. Address BANKER, Post-Office, New-York.

GIRL WANTED.—A Protestant girl, for chamberwork and to assist in the care of the children. Such only as can bring good recommendation, and are willing to make themselves useful, may apply, after 9 A. M., at No. 60 Lexington-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

COOK WANTED—A superior cook, one who understands thoroughly in all its branches the art of cookery, especially in the French style, may apply immediately at No. 149 Grand-st., where she can have an interview with the employer.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell a new article, useful in all stores, offices, hotels and places of business generally. Apply to C. W. STEARN, No. 540 Pearl-st., near Broadway.

BOOK-KEEPER.—An experienced and competent book-keeper is open to an engagement from Jan. 1, 1856. Satisfactory City reference given. Address F. J. T., No. 23 Trinity Buildings.

MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT—In any part of the country, can do well by selling popular maps. Look among the book advertisements of this paper for A. H. JOCELYN'S NEW WAR MAP, and then call on him or send your address by mail.

RETAIL HOSIERY SALESMAN WANTED—In a first-class Hosiery Store in Brooklyn. Salary $600 per annum. Must come well recommended. Address, post-paid, with real name and references, ANGOLA, Brooklyn Post-office.

MUSICAL.—A tenor voice of good compass, and who reads music at sight, wishes a situation in some Protestant Church, Episcopal preferred. Address a note or call on WILLIAM WILSON, at No. 235 West 24th-st.

AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER—Wishes a situation in a wholesale or shipping house, where there is plenty of work. Best City reference given. Address D. D. C., *Times* office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—A lady desires employment as Amanuensis or Companion to a lady. Address, MISS D., No. 43 Bleecker-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Either transient or permanent, for families and single gentlemen, at Nos. 55, 57 and 59 Murray-st. Dinner 1 and 3 P. M.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, for gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family of adults; house has gas, is pleasantly situated. Terms moderate. Address W. ANDREW; (with real name,) *Times* office. References unexceptionable.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—To let, with full or partial board, a large front room, with pantry, gas and fire-place; also, a small room, furnished or unfurnished. The house is pleasantly located, and convenient to Wall-st. or Fulton Ferries. References required. Address, immediately, Box No. 913 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Near Wall-st. and South Ferries. A front room on the 2d floor, and a room on the 4th floor, would each be rented to a gentleman and wife, without children, or to single gentlemen. Apply at No. 229 Hicks-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two single gentlemen, willing to room together, can be accommodated with good partial board and pleasant room, midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Terms, $6. Apply at No. 65 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A very pleasant suite of rooms, in the second story, for a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman, at No. 168 Henry-st. One of the best locations in Brooklyn. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen, can obtain a pleasant home in a private family, at the desirable location No. 166 Atlantic st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place, J. F. BINGHAM, Rector—Is a Day High School of the first-class, in two departments, receiving twenty boys each. The studies, beginning with the elements, embrace the most important English studies, Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing, and Manual of Arms. The school-rooms have quite unusual provision for the comfort of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, can here be satisfied. No pains are spared to make this School the best on this continent. There are now several vacancies.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 153 Macdougal-st.,) opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on Monday, Sept. 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward, are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

$10.—DOLBEAR'S ACADEMY, No. 600 Broadway, will be kept open all next week for teachers and business men, who wish to learn his new system of double-entry in a few practical lessons, so as to conduct any set of books in a skillful manner. Entrances to-day and Monday.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—These essentials are thoroughly taught at PAINE'S, No 238 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies writing classes, $3. "As a splendid penman and skilful teacher, Col. Paine has no superior."—*Newport News.*

ALLAN IRVING, PROFESSOR OF SINGING.—This artist's method of producing tone and strengthening the voice became so celebrated in Italy that he had the honor of being elected Professor in the Musical Academy in Rome. Mr. IRVING continues to give instruction at his pupils' or his own residence, No. 5 University-place.

A RECENT GRADUATE—Of Harvard University, wishes to procure a few private pupils. Instruction given in English branches, Mathematics, or Classics. Ample references given. Address E., Box No. 2,364 Post-Offices, New-York.

THE SECOND TERM OF Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, commenced Nov. 26, No. 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York. No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.—Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars explaining time and terms can be had at the Academies.

BOTANIC HAIR RESTORATIVE.—This is a beautiful preparation for the preservation and restoration of hair when bald. This preparation is made entirely from herbs, and is warranted to be superior to any other article in use for the purpose above mentioned. A trial of one bottle is all that is asked by the proprietor, which he is assured will give entire satisfaction. Made and sold by H. WALLEY, No. 618 6th-av., where all orders will be promptly attended to. Price, per bottle, 50 cents.

VESTRIS BLOOMS.—Ladies, do you wish to have a skin like white satin, a cheek like a peach, and beautiful hands? Use the Vestris Blooms. Ladies, these cosmetics are not coarse plebian compositions; they have an enormous reputation in Europe, where they are used by the aristocratic beauties of various Courts. It is impossible to detect their use; they are nature's self. Your beauty will be heightened by using the perpetual youth-giving Blooms. For dark ladies, No. 1; fair, No. 2; blonde, No. 3. Sold only at No. 563 Broadway.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES, Nov. 28, 1855.

TAXES, 1855.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That one per cent. will be added on the 1st day of December on all taxes remaining unpaid, and that a further addition of one per cent. will be made on the 15th day of December. Notice is also hereby given, that on the 1st day of January next, interest will be added on all taxes then remaining unpaid, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the 3d day of September, 1855. HARVEY HART, Receiver of Taxes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the Governor of the State of New-York, at the Capitol at Albany, on the 3d of January next, for pardon of WILLIAM LAYTON, who was convicted of highway robbery at the January term of the Court of Sessions in the City of New-York, in the year 1855.—Dated New-York, Nov. 27, 1855. CHARLOTT LAYTON.

LATE WOOD'S TOOL STORE—No. 63 Chatham-st., New-York. In consequence of the death of the late proprietor, THOS. JAS. WOOD, the business is no longer transacted in the name, having sold out to Mr. H. F. FAIRBANK. MARY JANE YORK WOOD, Executrix, &c., of Thos. Jas. Wood, deceased.

INSTITUTE FOR DISEASES OF THE EYE—No. 135 Clinton-place.—S. M. ELLIOTT, M. D., informs his patients and friends that he has returned from Europe, where he has been investigating all the modern improvements in Ophthalmic, Medicine and Surgery, and obtained the new remedies and instruments for that department. Office hours from 10 to 3 o'clock.

100,000 HORNS.—The Butchers' Hide-Melting Association, of the City of New-York, are prepared to enter into contract for the delivery of 100,000 Horns from City slaughtered cattle the ensuing year, commencing Jan. 1, 1856. Apply at the office, corner 1st-av. and 5th-st.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD—To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mold, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the conveyance of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to $15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1855, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 22d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago. CHARLES M. DU PUY, Jr., Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSE AND LAND FOR SALE—The cottage-house owned and occupied by Mr. George Lewis, on South Orange av., in the city of Newark, nearly new and in excellent order. It is built in modern style, with marble mantels throughout, bath-room, well arranged for hot and cold water, &c. It is 35 feet by 40, with an extension two-story kitchen, 18 by 23 feet. In the main house there are seventeen finished rooms, with a large number of closets, conveniently arranged. There is a good cellar under the whole, part of which is finished for a basement. From two to eighteen acres of good land will be sold with the house, as may suit the purchaser; also six acres of land nearly opposite the premises. Also, 45 acres of land on the same avenue, about a mile from the above. For further information, or terms, which will be liberal, apply on the premises, or to DUNN & THOMPSON, Corner Market and Mulberry sts.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The elegant house on the corner of Clinton and Gates avs., in Brooklyn; is 40 feet square, and the interior architectural embellishments and arrangements are in a very superior style. The grounds are 77 feet by 200 feet deep, and laid out as a flower and vegetable garden. On the premises are a stable, cow-house and hen-house. Possession given at the convenience of the purchaser. The price is $20,000. Apply to JAMES A. H. BELL, No. 149 Maiden-lane.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The two-story house and store No. 532 Grand-st., with eight years' unexpired lease of lot. An excellent place for any kind of business. Apply to S. STURTEVANT, at E. BUCKMAN & Co.'s, No. 245 South-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—The four years' lease, furniture, fixtures, and good will of a Hotel, located on the west side of the City, near the Hudson River, Erie, and Philadelphia railroad depôts, and California and Albany steamers, and now doing a first-rate business. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The City Hotel situated on the corner of Broad and William sts., in the City of Newark. It has large accommodations, and occupies an excellent position for a hotel. For particulars, apply to D. H. NEVINS, Executor, No. 85 Merchants' Exchange, or to JOHN P. JACKSON, Newark, New-Jersey.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE—2 on 9th-st., 2 on 13th-st., 5 on 14th-st., 3 on 15th-st., 2 on 17th-st., 1 on 18th-st., 2 on 20th-st., 6 on 21st-st., 5 on 22d-st., 3 on 24th-st., 3 on 27th-st., 3 on 31st-st., 2 on 33d-st., 6 on 34th-st., 4 on 37th-st., 4 on 42d-st., 1 on St. Mark's-place, 1 on Gramercy-park, 1 on 6th-st., 3 on 4th-av.

These houses contain all the modern improvements, are of different sizes, and vary in price, from $7,000 to $30,000. Also, several stores, tenement houses, and other property not comprised in the above list. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—HOUSE FOR SALE.—A two-story frame house, nearly new, beautifully situated corner of two of the principal, but not most public, streets in the village, midway between Congress and Empire Springs, and very desirable, either as a Summer or permanent residence. Lot is 70 feet front by 150 deep, with an excellent barn. The owner being West, is desirous to sell. It is worth $5,000, but can be bought less now. For further information, apply to H. T. WALBRIDGE, Agent, Saratoga Springs.

1,000 ACRES KENTUCKY COAL LANDS AT GREAT SACRIFICE—On Green River, Henderson Co., Ky., navigable for flats and steamers. This Coal will compete with any bituminous Coal in the market. The facilities for mining and transportation are superior, and must be very profitable. The soil is of the best quality and the timber very abundant; the bottom lands cannot be excelled. Maps, reports, surveys, &c., are at the office of A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

CHEAPEST HOUSES—In New-York or Brooklyn, for cash or half cash. A good three-story brick house, pleasantly situated near the South Ferry, in Brooklyn, for $3,000, worth $4,500; a good brick cottage in Fortieth-st., for $4,000. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st., up stairs.

DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE AND CITY LOTS FOR SALE.—The country seat formerly occupied by H. A. Stone, Esq., on 86th-st., Yorkville, between 1st and 2d avs., consisting of a large and convenient mansion and about 19 lots of ground, 11 of which are upon a 100 foot street, the main avenue to Hurlgate Ferry, with suitable out-buildings. The grounds are beautiful, and ornamented with fine trees. It is a grand locality for a public institution, or for any of the private charities of this City, being roomy, pleasant and salubrious. Favorable terms may be secured if applied for at once. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

A FARM FOR SALE—Of about 118 acres, of very superior land, within 20 miles of New-York, and one hour's ride by cars. On said farm are about 30 acres of wood land, all kinds of fruit, a good house, extensive barns, carriage, hay and cattle houses, all in complete order, and arranged in the most convenient manner. The situation is high, healthy and pleasant, with a commanding view of the surrounding country. It is convenient to churches and good schools. The stock and farming utensils will be sold low to the purchaser, if wanted. For particulars apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A farm of 67 acres, including crops, stock, farming utensils, household furniture, &c., situated in Rockland County, New-York, 1½ miles from railroad dépôt at Clarkstown. Good buildings, fruit, &c., land in good cultivation, level and free from stones, 30 miles from New-York, fare 45 cents. JOSEPH DAVISON, Hanover Building, cor. William and Pearl sts.

BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITE FOR SALE—19 miles by railroad (double track) from New-York. Cars ply each way ten times daily. There are 20 acres of land under fine cultivation, one mile from dépôt, and on an eminence overlooking a flourishing town of 7,000 inhabitants, and a large extent of beautiful country. This is one of the most desirable sites in the country, and will be sold low if applied for soon. For particulars inquire of FORD & CLEAVLAND, No. 80 Courtlandt-st.

FARMS FOR SALE IN ORANGE, ROCKLAND, AND WESTCHESTER COUNTIES.—Seventy-five improved farms from 10 to 60 miles from New-York, containing from 400 to 500 acres, at from $1,200 to $25,000; also farms to exchange; also elegant country seats, village residences, hotels, mills, &c.; also neat cottages in Brooklyn. From 10 to 12. C. H. OLIVER, 6th-av. corner of 40th-st., opposite Crystal Palace.

RARE CHANCE.—A house and lot for sale, four story and basement, with all modern improvements, in 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. A small amount of money required down. Will be sold very cheap, if sold soon, and a perfect title given. Apply at No. 230 West 30th-st.

LEASE FOR SALE.—A good sized store with a lease for a term of years, in one of the best business quarters in the City, between Chambers and Fulton, College-place and Broadway. Rent very low. Possession can be taken immediately. For particulars apply to W. H. KNOEPEL, No. 110 Liberty-st., up stairs, between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.

TWENTY-SECOND-STREET HOUSE.—The purchaser of the large house, No. 286 West 22d-st., having failed to comply with the terms of sale, it may be had at a bargain if applied for immediately. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARM FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND.—A fine farm of 132 acres of land, about 2¼ miles from the 10th-st. Ferry. Price $600 per acre—half cash; the balance can remain on mortgage for a term of years. Apply to HENRY KNEELAND, No. 49 William-st.

FOR SALE LOW.—A store with house and two acres of land on the Hudson River near Milton Landing and Milton Ferry Station. Terms easy. For further particulars address J. HANDLEY, Milton, Ulster Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A superior dwelling house, No. [illegible] Washington-street. Apply to S. H. FLEETWOOD, No. 15 Wall-st.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE—at YONKERS, of [illegible] Apply to JOSEPH H. JENNINGS, or HARR & BROWNE, Yonkers.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—A moderate sized house for a small family, containing the modern improvements, situated between 14th and 40th sts. and 5th and 6th avenues, rent not to exceed $1,200, and possession to be given in April next. Address D. G., Box No. 1,005 Post-Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A good House, with a few acres of land attached, to be close to a railroad, and within one hour's ride from the City. Address W. R., *Times* Office.

GOOD PAPER-MILL WANTED ON A LEASE, With the privilege of purchase. One in the vicinity of New-York would be preferred. Address R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO., No. 7 Nassau-st.

TO LET.

SHELL ROAD TO LET.—Sealed proposals will be received until Saturday, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for hiring the road of the Bushwick and Newtown Bridge and Turnpike Road Company, from Jan. 1, 1856, to May 1, 1859. Said road is located in the townships of Newtown and city of Brooklyn, and is the main Shell Road thoroughfare from the latter place to Newtown, Flushing, &c. Also to let, from May 1, 1856, to May 1, 1859, the Hotel near the bridge, on said road, by proposals as above. All communications will be addressed to the subscriber. J. BETTS, Secretary. NEWTOWN, Dec. 7, 1855. Newtown, Queens County. The time for receiving proposals is extended to Saturday the 22d inst.

HOUSE TO LET.—A small three-story dwelling house, No. 131 Charles-st., near the 8th-av. Railroad, in a quiet, respectable neighborhood. Has gas and Croton water pipes. Apply to H. A. BOGERT, No. 54 Wall-st., third floor, front.

REMOVAL.—GILEAD A. SMITH has removed to No. 26 William-st., in rear of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company. The suite of rooms lately occupied by him, No. 4 Wall-st., are to rent—suitable for a banker or Insurance Company. Apply as above, or to the Janitor, on the premises.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—The two handsome 5-story stores, Nos. 27 and 29 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 27 Water-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well lighted rooms, with steady power in the building, cor. of Hester and Elizabeth sts. Also in building on cor. of 23d-st. and 1st-av. Rents very moderate to permanent tenants. Apply at No. 213 Pearl-st., (up stairs.) THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 105 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND OFFICE—For the purchase and sale of real estate at DUBUQUE, IOWA. Government lands purchased either by warrants or cash. The subscriber will keep constantly in the field a competent surveyor who will give an accurate description of each piece of land he proposes to enter. To all wishing to enter lands, information will be cheerfully given. Land warrants bought and sold. WOOLSEY R. HOPKINS, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Dubuque.

Refer to WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, EDWARD J. WOOLSEY, FRED. H. WOLCOTT, JAMES T. TOWNER, President Bank Republic, New-York, WM. E. SILL, President Bank of Geneva, Geneva, N. Y., S. H. VAN PLANCK, Cashier Union Bank, Rochester, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1855.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after the 2d of Jan. next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. W. F. UNDERHILL, Sec'y.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, No. 16 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1855.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A Semi-Annual Dividend has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, of three per cent. of the Capital Stock of this Company, and also an additional dividend of three per cent. (being six per cent.) on that portion denominated "Preferred Stock," payable at the Office of the Company, on and after 1st January, to persons being Stockholders on the day the Transfer Books are closed.

The Transfer Books shall be closed ten days next preceding the day the dividend is made payable. By order of the Board. N. T. CARRYL, President. J. M. MOBLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Dec. 18, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—At a meeting of the Directors of the CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, held this day, a dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company from the net earnings of the road for six months, ending Dec. 31, was declared payable to the Stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1856, in Cleveland, at the office of the Treasurer, and in New-York, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO. The transfer books in Cleveland and New-York will be closed from Dec. 20 to Jan. 10. By order of the Board. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD CO., BROOKLYN, Dec. 18, 1855.

A DIVIDEND—Of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Company paid in prior to this date, has been declared out of the earnings for the six months ending 31st inst., payable at the office of the Company, No. 12 Fulton-st., on the 2d of January next. The transfer book will be closed from 25th Dec. to 2d January inclusive. Holders of scrip stock will be permitted to make their stock full from 3d to 5th of January, inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors. CHARLES C. BETTS, Secretary.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN & NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—Interest upon the Construction Stock of this Company for six months ending Dec. 31, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 18 William-st., on and after Jan. 2, 1856. The transfer books of the Construction Stock will be closed from Saturday, 22d instant, on the close of business on that day, to Jan. 2. EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer. Dec. 20, 1855.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND GRAND-STREET, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the first day of December next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment. A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of December next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d to the 30th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

DIVIDEND—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of six (6) per cent., has this day been declared, payable on and after 2d January next. WILLIAM JAFFRAY, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1855.

MECHANICS' BANK DIVIDEND.—The Mechanics' Bank of the City of New-York has this day declared a dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 2d proximo. The transfer book will be closed till that date. G. DEANGELIS, Cashier. NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1855.

PEOPLE'S BANK DIVIDEND.—The People's Bank of the City of New-York has declared a dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 2d proximo. The transfer book is closed till that date. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable to the Stockholders on after the 2d January, proximo. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The interest due Jan. 1, 1856, in the City of New-York, on the California 7 per cent. Civil Fund Bonds, will be paid on and after that date at the office of JOHN COOK, Jr., No. 31 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., for the transaction of a General Auction and Commission business, at No. 377 Broadway, corner of White-st. GEO. A. LEAVITT, R. L. DELISSER, JOHN K. ALLEN. NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1855.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, No. 377 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WHITE-ST.—For the sale of BOOKS, STATIONERY, PAPER, PAINTINGS, FANCY GOODS, WORKS OF ART, FURNITURE AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY.—The undersigned are now ready to receive consignments of goods for sale by auction. The favorable location of their place of business, being in the very heart of the City, affords peculiar facilities for the disposal of all kinds of property. Their attention will be particularly directed to the sale of BOOKS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIBRARIES, STATIONERY, PAPER, &c., &c. Parties favoring us with their business, may be assured that every facility, both by distribution of catalogues and extensive advertising, will be given to their interests. Every effort will be made to secure the comfort of purchasers. Accounts of sales will be promptly rendered and settled without delay. Cash advances made when required. LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., No. 377 Broadway, corner of White-st.

N. B.—Every article offered at auction by this house will be positively sold to the highest bidder. No goods at private sale, or offered for sale when limited.

REFERENCES.

D. HOADLEY.....President Panama R. R. Co.
A. P. HALSEY.....Cashier Bank of New-York.
D. APPLETON & CO.....No. 346 Broadway.
SHEPARD KNAPP.....President Mechanics' Bank.
W. A. BOOTH.....Vice-Prest. Exchange Bank.
J. VAN NOSTRAND.....Pres. American Ex. Bank.
LUCIUS HOPKINS.....Pres. Imp. and Traders Bank.
CAMPBELL, HALL & CO.....No. 110 Nassau-st.
DANIEL EMBURY.....Pres. Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS, Available in any part of the world.

FOR SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. [illegible] Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 6.

NOTICE to the Bondholders of the [illegible] Sandusky City, Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark, and Columbus and Lake Erie Railroad Companies.—The Committee of Bondholders appointed at the meeting held here in July last, have obtained from the Court in Ohio a further extension of time to Jan. [illegible] to complete the proposed arrangement; and the Bondholders who have not signed the agreement are requested to do so prior to that date, and to send in their bonds, or the amounts they hold, giving a description of the same, that the holders may be known to the Committee. Any information in regard to the proposed arrangement will be had on application to R. T. M. GIBSON, No. [illegible] Pearl-st.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, C. C. & C. R. R. Co., CLEVELAND, Dec. [illegible]

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, 1856. H. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

$1,500 WANTED—For a short time, for the use of which a liberal compensation will be paid, and a chattel mortgage on furniture to the amount of $4,000. The inducements in this case are seldom to be met with. Parties having the money may address OPPORTUNITY, *Times* Office.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD STOCK regularly bought and sold by E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 34 William-st., corner of Pine.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by R. C. CROMMELIN, No. 16 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bro. & Co.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—WESTERN BANK, SUFFOLK COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 6, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to S. T. BAKER, an individual banker, (Western Bank, Suffolk County, late Western Bank, Westchester County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent. [illegible]

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Dec. 21, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the SUFFOLK BANK (a banking association in the City of New-York) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Feb. 5, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to D. F. BENNETT, an Individual Banker—Queen City Bank, Buffalo,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—No. [illegible] av., one door above 31st-st. Open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and Wednesday's and Saturday's from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on deposits of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before Jan. [illegible] will draw interest from Jan. 1st. WILLIAM H. PLATT, President. JAMES R. KEELER, Vice-President. H. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 287 Broadway, entrance on Park-place. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. on all sums over $500. Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President. WARD B. WORRALL, Secretary. PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—No. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums of $5 and less than $500, and 5 per cent. on sums of $500 and upward. All money deposited on or before the 10th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M. C. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER H. TITUS, Prest.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., for the benefit of all classes of persons. Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed on deposits from $1 to $500. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. ISAAC SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., New-York, next to the cor. of Greenwich-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONKLIN, President. WILLIAM M. PULLIS, M. D. VAN PELT, Vice Presidents. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

NEW AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 7 Wall-st.—At an election held on the 3d inst., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:

David S. Manners,	Charles Shields,	A. H. Wells,
Francis Many,	John Westfall,	Wm. F. Brown,
Peter Duryee,	Claus Doscher,	Henry Lees,
Henry A. Boorman,	James G. Powers,	James Harrison,
John C. Kohlsaat,	John Wheaton,	Sidney Cornell,
William T. Hall,	Leander Darling,	Nich's D. Herder,
Andrew Hoogland,	Wm. L. Wallace,	Elijah Fisher,
Her'n H. Brunges,	James S. Bearns,	H. H. Kettelhas,
Herm'n Lohmeyer,	E. C. Kerner,	Francis Bolting,
Henry J. Beers,	John H. Drake,	J. H. Imbush.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, DAVID S. MANNERS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Dec. 11 1855.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000.—Office No. 22 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange. This Company continues to insure Merchandise, Buildings, Household Furniture, Vessels in Port, their Cargoes, &c., &c., against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Joseph Walker,	Geo. W. Lawrence,
Charles E. Swords,	Stuart C. Marsh,	John Compton,
D. Henry Haight,	Leo. S. Suarez,	A. R. Eno,
Joseph W. Corlies,	Wm. K. Strong,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.,
Thomas Small,	Geo. A. Townsend,	D. Al'n Cushman,
Alfred Willis,	Alve E. Laing,	Sam. Ludlow, Jr.,
Elling Townsend,	Silas Brown,	John Penfold,
Joseph Lawrence,	S. T. Nicoll,	John Watson,
Samuel Willets,	Joseph D. Taylor,	Noah S. Hunt,
J. H. Ransom,	Robert M. Bruce,	J. J. Smith,
Sylvester L. H. Ward,	John A. Boyd.	

HUGH LAING, President. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary. JOHN BARRY, Surveyor.

No. 146 BROADWAY, Dec. 1855.

NOTICE TO ALL WHO ARE CONTEMPLATING LIFE INSURANCE.—MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The second triennial division of the Manhattan Life Insurance will be made on the 1st of January, 1857, and as none can participate in such dividend unless insured more than one year, it is highly important that application for insurance be made before the 1st January proximo.

The highly favorable condition of the Company renders it very probable that a handsome dividend will be allotted. Applications made during the present month will date as of this year. N. D. MORGAN, President. G. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WEBSTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The stock books of this Company being incomplete, it is important to the interest of all holders of stock in the said Company—and they are requested immediately to present their Certificates of Stock, with the name and residence of the owner, for registry, to the undersigned, Receiver of the said Company, at his Office, No. 23 Pine-st. NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1855. U. R. BREWSTER.

TO THE POLICY-HOLDERS OF THE WEBSTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The record of outstanding Policies issued by this Company being incomplete, the holders of unexpired Policies are requested to present the same, for registry and cancellation, or reinsurance, without delay, to the undersigned, Receiver of the said Company, at his Office, No. 23 Pine-st. NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1855. U. R. BREWSTER.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE WEBSTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—All persons having claims against the said Company are requested to present the same, with the proper vouchers, to the undersigned, Receiver of the said Company, at his Office, No. 23 Pine-st. NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1855. U. R. BREWSTER.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 11 Wall-st.—NOTICE.—An election for directors of this Company will be held on the 7th January proximo, at the office of the Company. Poll will open at 12 M. and close at 2 o'clock P. M. J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Offices No. 2 Wall-st. and 236 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus, insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire. MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMPSON, Pres.

GAS AND WATER FIXTURES.

We can furnish 1,000 reliable references for the superiority of our gas-fittings, plumbing, and gas fixtures. Gas works erected in dwellings, villages, and cities. JOHN JOHNSON & BRO., No. 111 East 18th-st.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Will hold its fiftieth annual meeting, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may then come before them, at the Astor House, on Saturday, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock M. L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—They improve vision. Small for life. Near and distant objects seen distinctly through one pair. FRANKS, Patentee, 8 Park-row, opposite Astor House. Open 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] Auctioneer.

[illegible] SALE OF FANCY GOODS, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—WILLIAM [illegible] & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. [illegible], at the salesroom, No. 8 Platt-st., [illegible] [illegible] Bronze-gilt, [illegible] and lily vases; butter-coolers, [illegible] receivers; elegant bronze and [illegible] groups [illegible] candlesticks, and groups [illegible] bronze groups; Flower-boys, [illegible] bronze figures and statuettes; [illegible] inkstands, paper-clips; bronze animals, [illegible] clocks; elegant ormolu candelabras and lamp-sticks, supported by China groups and [illegible] French China vases, elegantly painted and [illegible] of various styles and patterns; medallion [illegible], with artistic paintings of great beauty; China [illegible] groups; superb pair China vases, three feet [illegible], cornucopias and card-baskets, richly [illegible]; silver-plated tea and coffee sets; urns, [illegible] cake and bread baskets; wine [illegible] butter-tubs, salts, toast-racks, [illegible] papier maché and ebony workboxes, [illegible] and work tables; tollet, jewel-[illegible] Chinese enamelled vases, [illegible] dressing-cases, superb carved ivory [illegible] gutta-percha and papier maché figures; [illegible] boxes, inkstands, hearth-brushes.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF THE BALANCE OF A STOCK OF [illegible] WORTH OF CARPETS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell without reserve, [illegible] DAY, Dec. 24, at [illegible] o'clock, P. M., at No. [illegible] Broome-st., the remaining [illegible] worth of superb carpets, oil-cloths, [illegible] comprising the entire stock of [illegible] the above spacious warerooms. The [illegible] a very large assortment of elegant velvet, [illegible] three-ply and ingrain carpets, all of [illegible] qualities and grade, mostly imported [illegible] Also, oil-cloths, mats, druggets, [illegible] every other article appertaining to the carpet [illegible], all of which will be sold without reserve, [illegible] in order to close up the concern, [illegible] opportunity for carpet dealers, hotel and [illegible] the public that may be in want of any of the above goods, to supply themselves, as the sale will be [illegible] the entire stock is disposed of, and offers [illegible] rarely to be met with. The goods are now ready for inspection. Catalogues on day of sale. Terms cash [illegible] bankable money for all sums under $300; [illegible] approved indorsed paper at three months. For [illegible] apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock, [illegible] house, No. [illegible], near 23th-st. This sale will embrace the whole rosewood and mahogany furniture of two [illegible], and will be continued on MONDAY, at the same [illegible]. Purchasers are assured that the entire catalogue, [illegible] lots, will be sold without reserve, and embraces [illegible] varieties of parlor, chamber, dining-room and [illegible] furniture. One handsome rosewood piano-forte [illegible] and covers; English tapestry, Wilton and three-ply [illegible]; elegant rosewood parlor suite in brocade; rose-[illegible] étagères, marble doors, oil paintings, large French [illegible] mirrors, marble-top rosewood, centre and other [illegible]; varieties of rich China, cut glassware, silverware, [illegible] and breakfast tables, lace curtains and shades, [illegible] sofas, sofa bedsteads, lounges, rich [illegible] arm-chairs, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus and washstands to match, [illegible] sets, oval and plain mirrors, rich vases and parlor [illegible] enamelled chamber furniture, twelve cottage bedsteads, with mattresses complete, feather beds, [illegible] hair mattresses, &c., with a large variety of housekeeping articles too numerous to mention. Catalogues [illegible] ready.

JOHN [illegible] VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF DIAMOND AND GOLD JEWELRY.—J. [illegible] VANDEWATER will sell, THIS DAY, [illegible] Dec. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. [illegible] Maiden-lane, large and peremptory sale of diamond and [illegible] jewelry, suitable for the approaching holidays, consisting of diamond brooches, pins, carrings, studs, cluster [illegible] single stone finger-rings, all set in the newest styles, [illegible] 18-carat gold. Also, a splendid line of watches, with [illegible] which may be found independent [illegible] by Brilling Brothers; English patent levers, du-[illegible] chronometers, detached levers, by Joseph Johnson, [illegible] Robt. Roskell, and others. Also, a line of fine [illegible] jewelry, manufactured for the Broadway trade, and [illegible] be relied upon as being nothing better, consisting of [illegible] brooches and various patterns, finger-rings, plain [illegible] set with ruby and pearls, garnets, amethyst, &c. [illegible] glass spring lockets, cameo and lava studs, sleeve [illegible] &c., &c., the whole to be sold to the highest bidder without reservation.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & Co., Auctioneers.

BOOKS AT AUCTION THIS EVENING.—New [illegible] COMMISSION AND AUCTION ROOMS, No. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner White-st.—LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO. will sell at auction, THIS (Saturday) EVENING, a splendid collection of STANDARD, MISCELLANEOUS and [illegible] BOOKS, in fine binding. Poets, albums, quarto [illegible] Annuals 1856, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues now ready. Sale to commence at 6 o'clock. Every article offered will be sold to the highest bidder. [illegible] goods at private sale. LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO. Dec. 22, 1855.

N. B.—On MONDAY EVENING, 24th inst., will be [illegible] a magnificent collection of books, in half calf, full [illegible] and morocco bindings, suitable for Christmas presents.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, [illegible] PIANO-FORTE, MIRRORS, &c.—ON SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 126 Duane-st., next door to the Hungerford Hotel, HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at [illegible], all the costly but elegant furniture contained in [illegible] above [illegible] house, consisting of one rosewood [illegible], finely carved; also, rosewood and mahogany furniture, of every variety found in a first-class boarding house, bedding, crockery, oil-paintings, mirrors, [illegible] together with a great variety of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. The [illegible] goods will be sold without reserve, as the house is [illegible] converted into part of the Hungerford Hotel.

[illegible] COOPER, Auctioneer.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL SELL THIS MORNING, Dec. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the large and [illegible] salesrooms No. 66 Nassau-st., for account of [illegible] it may concern, to the highest bidder, without any reserve, to close consignments for the year, a rich and large assortment of household furniture, fancy chairs, [illegible] silver-plated ware, inlaid work-tables, corner [illegible] bookcases, and furniture of all kinds, both rich [illegible] plain, and many articles suitable for holiday presents. [illegible] an invoice of rich jewelry—gold hunting and other [illegible] rings, lockets, bracelets, pencil cases, porte monnaies, &c., &c., all of which will be sold as above, by

WARD & CO., No. 66 Nassau-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF SUPERB GIFT BOOKS, ANNUALS, &c., FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—EDW'D SCHENK will sell at auction THIS DAY, the 22d inst., at [illegible] o'clock P. M., at his salesroom, No. 16 Nassau-st., a superb collection of gifts, annuals, souvenirs, ladies' books, [illegible] books for children, elegantly bound in morocco, with gilt [illegible]. The collection comprises all the recent American publications as well as a large assortment of English, by the best authors. The ladies, as well as the public generally, are invited to attend the sale, as it will be the only one of the season, and well worthy of attention. The books will be on exhibition with catalogues on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—On SATURDAY, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. [illegible] Nassau-st.—An elegant barouche carriage extension, [illegible] seats, perfectly new, having been used but a few times, and made to order by one of the best makers. It [illegible] in perfect order, and sold only as the present owner is leaving the City. Can be seen in front of store on morning of sale.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

FRANKLIN & NICHOLS WILL SELL at their salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., near John, on MONDAY MORNING, 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock, an extensive assortment of new and second-hand furniture, [illegible] mahogany, rosewood, walnut and painted sets, paintings, mirrors, mattresses, bookcases, wardrobes, parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, in suites, &c., &c. The whole to be disposed of without reserve.

THOS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

WITHOUT ANY RESERVE—HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES of a family, but little used. THIS MORNING, 10½ o'clock, at No. 81 Nassau-st., consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpeting, pier, mirror, [illegible] black walnut dressing bureau, tables, bedding, [illegible] lamps, bedsteads, chairs, &c., after which an extensive stock of new furniture.

THOS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE.—Will be sold THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, No. 81 Nassau-st., an instrument that will give satisfaction, being from a celebrated maker. A warrantee will be given. At 10½ o'clock [illegible] be sold a large invoice of furniture, &c. Examine [illegible] early and select.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF THE LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF FURNITURE in the [illegible] rooms of Jas. E. Cook, Esq., THIS MORNING, at [illegible] o'clock, at No. 654 Broadway, near Bond-st. The entire stock will be sold without reserve. For particulars, [illegible] catalogues, which are now ready.

THOS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

FURS.—Fitch and stone martin victorines and cuffs, [illegible] gentlemen's vests and cuffs, lynx cape and cuffs, gold [illegible] watches, cloth cloaks, porte monnaies. THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 81 Nassau-st., for whatever is bid, [illegible] it is a stock of a dealer left off business, and leaves the City to-day.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 117 Nassau-st., near Beekman, being the entire furniture of a family [illegible] housekeeping. Also, very elegant new furniture [illegible] all kinds. Well worthy the attention of purchasers. Catalogues now ready.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

SKATES, SHOE-THREAD, CLOCKS, &c.—JOHN S. VAN ANTWERP will sell, THIS DAY, [illegible] at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., 400 pairs fine German skates, 3 bales, 150 lb., yellow shoe-thread, and 45 [illegible] 8 day and 30 hour clocks. Terms cash.

H. H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—On SATURDAY, Dec. 22, 1855, at 12 o'clock, in front of the [illegible] No. 19 Nassau-st., a bay horse, 16 hands high, about [illegible] years old, kind in all harness. The owner thinks he [illegible] trot in 3 minutes. Only sold for want of use.

ELIAS COOPER, Auctioneer.

BY WARD & CO.—On MONDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 66 Nassau-st., a large and rich assortment of toys, fancy goods, jewelry, perfumery, silver-plated ware, China vases, &c., &c., suitable for holiday [illegible]. Particulars on Monday morning.

[illegible] LOTS!—GREAT SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, at AUCTION, on CHRISTMAS DAY, (Tuesday,) Dec. 25, in the city of Paterson, N. J., at [illegible] Falls. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M., on the ground. The lots are on the heights at Passaic Falls, overlooking the city, and only a few minutes' walk to all the principal factories. They vary in size from 25 feet [illegible] and rear by 100 feet deep, and many of the plots [illegible] near one acre of land, and beautifully studded by [illegible] trees. The streets and avenues are all graded, and [illegible] the whole offer unusual inducements to capitalists [illegible] investment.

For further particulars, apply to C. S. VAN WAGONER, [illegible]; J. P. MOULTON, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., where maps can be obtained, and terms of sale [illegible] made known, or to GARRET VAN WAGONER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 33 and 35 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—U. S. Mail Line—The new and splendid steamship ALABAMA, GEORGE R. SCHENCK, Commander, Will leave New-York for Savannah, on SATURDAY, Dec. 22, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight, apply on board, or for passage to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

Cabin passage to Savannah, $25; for Florida, through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; Pilatka, $3. Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers from New-York on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

The steamer KNOXVILLE, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, will succeed the above, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26.

INLAND ROUTE TO CHARLESTON, AUGUSTA, SAVANNAH, NEW-ORLEANS, FROM NORFOLK.—Time to Norfolk 24 hours. Through tickets to Weldon, N. C. Passengers going South from New-York, by taking the large commodious side-wheel steamships ROANOKE or JAMESTOWN, on WEDNESDAY or SATURDAY AFTERNOON, from Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st., arrive in Norfolk next afternoon, where they will find a continuous line of railroads extending through the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, &c., affording a speedy, safe and comfortable communication as far South as Mobile, by the Great Southern Mail Line. Passage fare, stateroom included, to Norfolk, $8. Steerage, $4. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANT, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN will leave for the above places on SATURDAY next, Dec. 22, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 13, North River. No freight will be taken for Petersburg, but passengers will be forwarded there by Railroad from City Point as usual. Freight for Norfolk and Petersburg can be shipped by the ROANOKE every WEDNESDAY. Passage fare, stateroom included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; Steerage half price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS—The United States Mail steamship CAHAWBA, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will begin to receive freight on THURSDAY, Dec. 20, and sail for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26, at 2 P. M. precisely, from her pier, No. 27 N. R., foot of Robinson-st.

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., No. 21 Broadway.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES.—50 pounds of Baggage Free—all over, 10 cents per pound.—DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED TO 9TH AND 24TH OF EACH MONTH.—NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, *via* NICARAGUA—Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, Proprietors—Through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route.—The splendid steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, (2,500 tons burden,) Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will leave Pier No. 2, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Punta Arenas, on MONDAY, Dec. 24, connecting with the steamship CORTES, (2,000 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first class carriages. The proprietors can now assure the public that the Isthmus is entirely free from disease, and that the political troubles in Nicaragua have ceased. Peace has been made between the contending parties, and not the slightest interruption in the Transit between the Oceans need be apprehended. For information or passage apply only to CHAS. MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Stamped letters taken for 6¼ cents each.

REDUCED PRICES—50 POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE—10 cents per pound on excess. Four hours from ocean to ocean, by Panama Railroad. No extra expenses. Meals on the Isthmus free for steerage passengers. Through for California *via* Panama Railroad. The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch for Aspinwall on SATURDAY, Dec. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and fast steamship EMPIRE CITY, Capt. HENRY WINDLE.

Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad, and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship GOLDEN AGE, J. F. WATKINS, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco.

The public are informed that P. M. S. CO. always have ONE or MORE EXTRA STEAMERS lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or mails.

For passage apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE CO.—No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, DEC. 15, 1855.—The Interest Coupons, due Jan. 1, 1856, on the City of Stockton (Cal.) 10 per cent. Bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at our office.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

PACIFIC EXPRESS CO.—No. 124 Broadway; —For California, Oregon and Sandwich Islands. Freight, parcels and letters will be dispatched per steamers *Empire City*, *via* Panama, SATURDAY, 22d, and *Northern Light*, *via* Nicaragua, MONDAY, 24th. Freight received until 12; small parcels, &c., until 1½ o'clock.

OILS AND PAINTS.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL, FOR MACHINERY AND BURNING, is unsurpassed by any other. It burns brilliantly, and lasts as long as Sperm. Will not gum machinery, and is an A No. 1 Oil, and so pronounced by Engineers and others, who have used it for many years. For sale, in barrels 30 to 40 gallons each, by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. These Pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal,) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the Best Pianos.

HAINES BROTHERS—Having recently enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES, are now prepared to meet all orders for their instruments with promptness and dispatch. Our prices range from $200 to $600. Second-hand PIANOS taken in exchange and for sale at prices from $25 to $150. Manufactory Empire Works, 24th and 25th sts.

HAINES BROTHERS, Wareroom corner of 3d-av. and 14th-st., New-York.

PIANOS FOR PRESENTS TO EXCHANGE.—An elegant assortment of pianos now in store on Broadway will be sold at low prices, and part payment taken in goods or merchandise—part cash—the stock of a *dealer closing business*. An unusual opportunity to buy a first-rate instrument from an assortment of one of the best City makers. Address immediately, J. L. B., *Union-square Post-Office.*

7 PIANO-FORTES, 1 HARMONIUM—AND A VARIETY OF GUITARS AND VIOLINS FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.—One of T. Gilbert's best 6¾ octave Æolian Piano-fortes for $325; and one new powerful toned 7-octave for $225. Old ones taken in exchange. Other Piano-fortes, prices $17, $35, $75 and $110. Pianos tuned by Prof. DUMSDAY, No. 286 Grand-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

PIANOS.—J. CHICKERING'S (Boston) unrivaled Pianos, Bennett & Co's Celestial Pianos, Melodions, Music and Musical Instruments, of all kinds, will be sold for one month, at great bargains, by

A. P. HIGGINS, No. 300 Broadway, N. Y.

BACON & RAVEN—Have (in consequence of the extension of Canal-st.) removed their PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of Piano-fortes warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PREMIUM PIANOS.—SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 421 Broadway, up stairs, solicit attention to their assortment of premium Piano-fortes, which are warranted in every respect; and, as an evidence of their excellence, have received the approval of the following artists: Anne Seguin, Paul Julllien and August Gockel.

T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES, No. 385 BROADWAY.—These celebrated instruments are warranted in every respect, and cannot be surpassed in tone, touch or finish. Purchasers will do well to call and examine, at No. 385 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE.—A magnificent carved rosewood Piano-forte, seven-octave, made to order by Senior, and fully warranted, will be sold at a great deduction from cost. A second-hand Piano taken in exchange. Call at No. 108 West Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS—Nos. 241, to 251 West 28th-st., near 9th-av. Pianos with the best improvements and warranted. Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $180. Pianos tuned, repaired, to let and exchanged.

PIANOS.—A fine assortment of 6¾ and 7 octave piano-fortes, warranted in all respects, low for cash, at No. 88 East 29th-st., near 3d-av. Those in want of a good instrument for the holidays will do well to call.

PIANOS.—Three beautiful 7-octave Piano-fortes, fine tone and finish, made of the best material and in the most substantial manner; will be sold low and warranted. DAVID SMITH, No. 13 6th-av.

NOTICE.—The firm of SCHUCHARDT, FROLICH & HOLTHAUSEN was dissolved on the 22d day of October last. The business of the late firm will be settled by FERDINAND SCHUCHARDT, who is alone authorized to sign the name of said firm in liquidation.

SCHUCHARDT, FROLICH & HOLTHAUSEN, (In Liquidation) by FERDINAND SCHUCHARDT, New-York, Dec. 1, 1855. No. 82 Liberty-st.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—All persons indebted to WILLIAM R. ROBINSON & CO., late merchants of No. 1 William-st., are required to make payment to the subscriber, the general assignee.

WILLIAM H. WOODMAN, No. 74 Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

SCLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.

THE EXCRUCIATING TORMENTS of toothache can be speedily relieved by this remedy, without injury to the enamel or teeth, it acting solely upon the nerve. Eminent dentists have a high opinion of it, and constantly recommend it to their patients. Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st. Sold by druggists generally.

EFFICACIOUS CURE FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, CALLOSITIES—Nails growing into the flesh, and every disorder of the feet, by a new and peculiar method, without cutting or without causing the slightest pain.

Monsieur LEVI, of No. 30 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, and No. 2 Conduit-st., Regent-st., London, Surgeon Chiropodist to the Emperor of France and the Royal Family of England, having been specially invited to New-York to attend some distinguished families, intends remaining here a short time only, and may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at his office, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS.

From His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of France.

Je certifie que M. Levi enleve les cors avec une extrême habileté. LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

From His Grace the present Duke of Hamilton.

I certify to the skill of Mr. Levi.

DOUGLAS & CLYDESDALE.

Aug. 8, 1846. No. 12 Portman-square, London.

From His Grace the present Duke of Cleveland.

I certify that Mr. Levi has entirely cured my corns.

CLEVELAND, No. 34 St. James-square, London.

From the Most Rev. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Armagh.

I certify that Mr. Levi extracted the corns which were in my feet, without giving me any pain.

JOHN G. ARMAGH, No. 30 Charles-st., St. James-square, London.

Aug. 8, 1843.

From the Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Mr. N. Levi extracted a corn for me with perfect facility and success. LANSDOWNE, No. 38 Berkeley-square, London.

From Robert Ferguson, Esq., M. D., Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty of Great Britain.

Mr. Levi has most skillfully extracted two corns from my feet, without giving me the slightest pain.

ROBERT FERGUSON, M. D.

No. 3 Queen-st., May Fair, London, March 3, 1852.

In addition to the above authenticated testimonials, many thousands more in his possession (among which are several from ladies of the highest rank) can be seen by favoring him with a call at his office, No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

N. B.—No professional connection with any person.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 21 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by W. B. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.—PILLS THAT ARE PILLS.—Prof. HAYES, State Chemist, of Massachusetts, says they are the best of all PILLS, and annexed are the men who certify that Dr. HAYES knows, viz.:

Lemuel Shaw, Chief Justice Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

Emory Washburn, Governor of Massachusetts.

W. C. Plunkett, Lieut.-Governor of Massachusetts.

Edward Everett, Ex-Secretary of State and Senator of U. S.

Robert C. Winthrop, Ex-Speaker of House of Representatives U. S. A.

Abbott Lawrence, Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain.

† John B. Fitzpatrick, Catholic Bishop of Boston.

MEN THAT ARE MEN!!!

Among the diseases this PILL has cured with astonishing rapidity, we may mention costiveness, bilious complaints, rheumatism, dropsy, heartburn, headache arising from a foul stomach, nausea, indigestion, morbid inaction of the bowels and pain arising therefrom, flatulency, loss of appetite, all ulcerous and cutaneous diseases, which require an evacuant medicine, scrofula or king's evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach; such as deafness, partial blindness, neuralgia and nervous irritability, derangements of the liver and kidneys, gout, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body, or obstructions of its functions.

They are the best purgative medicine ever discovered, and you will but need to use them once to know it.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists everywhere.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant *of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies*; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 75 Maiden-lane.

DR. MAGNIN.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The combinations or ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, which always arise from interruption of nature. They can be successfully used as a preventive. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. For sale by CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway; C. S. HUTCHINGS, No. 132 West Broadway; J. WATSON, No. 267 Bleecker-st.; D. DE GRAFF, No. 306 Grand-st.; in Brooklyn by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.; in Newark by A. B. HILL & CO., No. 258 Broad-st.; T. R. CALLENDER, cor. 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia. Sent by mail by inclosing $1 to Dr. C. L. CHEESEMAN, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—*11th edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored* engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of No. 300 Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2, and 6 to 9 P. M., Sundays excepted. Address letters, Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.*

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations. W. WATSON, M. D.,

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—16th edition; 248 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of those diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a safeguard against quackery. Price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his offices, No. 543 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M., Sunday excepted.

DR. HUNTER.—No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of whom he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the *Monitor of Health.*

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of the New-York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 8 A. M to 8 P. M.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT.—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practised by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL.

WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS—TRY THIS.—Thousands are saved every year from a dreadful death by the only sure and safe cure in the known world. To every person of common judgment it must be evident that DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP is the most certain and effective cure of private disease. In addition to the wonderful cures it has been known to perform, the very circumstances of there being so many who have vainly endeavored to break down its popularity, is an undeniable proof of its wonderful [illegible]. The victims of the quack doctors should [illegible] medicine as their only life preserver, rescuing [illegible] from the fangs of disease, in which many have [illegible] brought to the brink of the grave, and by using one vial have been restored. HUNTERIAN DISPENSARY, 3 Division-st. Price $1 per vial.

CAMPHORATED TRANSPARENT STRENGTHENING PLASTER—Spread on Canton flannel, cured Judge [illegible] of a painful neuralgic rheumatism; nothing equal to them for pains, bruises, rheumatism, weak lungs. [illegible] Physicians recommend them. Made only by R. B. NEWMAN, M. D., No. 302 Hudson-st., and for sale by [illegible] generally. Price 12½ cents.

CHAPPED HANDS AND SALT RHEUM.—Sufferers from the above complaints will find by wearing INDIA RUBBER GLOVES an efficacious and speedy cure for the same. For sale at all Rubber stores and at the depôt, No. 26 [illegible]-st., up stairs, New-York.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE.

COMPOSED OF

BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS,

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

ON AND AFTER

MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there [illegible].

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:30 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., Chicago [illegible] M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M., on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD*, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.) *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. On Sunday, one Express Train at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 2:58 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Morning Train leaves Providence at 8:15 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Hartford for Providence 7:10 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:50 A. M. and 1:04 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:35 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.

T. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. Daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after *MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855, the trains will run as* follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 8:30 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5 P. M. For Hudson 3:30 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Freight and Passenger Train, 12:30 P. M. For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 4:30 and 7 P. M. For Dobbs' Ferry at 7:15 and 11 A. M. The Dobbs' Ferry, Sing Sing, Peekskill and Hudson Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 4 P. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL and OGDENSBURG.—The only direct through line leave by Hudson River Railroad at 12 noon; arrive at Troy at 5:30 P. M.; take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad; arrive at Rutland at 9 P. M., lodge; leave at 5:30 A. M., arrive at Burlington at 9:30, Plattsburg and Rouse's Point 12, noon, and Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon; leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave by Troy and Boston Railroad at 9 A. M. for North and East. ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West *via* Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $2 75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 11 A. M. and 6 P. M.; at 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—*From Pier No. 1 North River,* two lines daily, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER, to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $3 65. Express line 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours—fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.—fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.—fare $1 75.

IRA BLISS, Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Mauch Chunk. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 19, 1855. Leave New-York for Mauch Chunk from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. For Easton, at 7:30 A. M. and 315 P. M. For Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, No. 1 CENTRE-ST., TRYON-ROW,—NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1855—SPECIAL NOTICE.—The 9:35 P. M. Williams' Bridge train South, and 11:20 P. M., North, will run every evening during the Holidays, (Sunday's excepted,) commencing Dec. 24, to and including Jan. 1, 1856.

J. NOTTINGHAM, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—The steamboat ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Ferry wharf, north side, at 6¼, 8 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. daily, meeting and exchanging passengers with the CARS at Hunter's Point, (opposite 23d-st.,) which leave Flushing at the same hours. Persons can go to Flushing by any of these trains, and return by the next or any succeeding train. Through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 192 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD.—Notice to passengers. The cars will continue to run to and from the corner of West Broadway and Chambers-st. for a few days, in consequence of an obstruction below.

WM. EBBITT, Superintendent.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig. Other numbers are excellent for foundry, &c. For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON FOR CAR WHEELS, &c.—For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SONS SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD CO.—FOR SALE—Six omnibus sleighs, very little used and complete in every way; also, 4 tons of superior English hammered iron. Apply to the Superintendent corner of 6th-av. and 43d-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are as follows:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Eldridge.

ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra sized staterooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, Nov. 28	1855	Saturday, Dec. 1	1855
Wednesday, Dec. 12	1855	Saturday, Dec. 15	1855
Wednesday, Dec. 26	1855	Saturday, Dec. 29	1855
Saturday, Jan. 5	1856	Saturday, Jan. 12	1856
Saturday, Jan. 19	1856	Wednesday, Jan. 23	1856
Saturday, Feb. 2	1856	Wednesday, Feb. 6	1856
Saturday, Feb. 16	1856	Wednesday, Feb. 20	1856
Saturday, Mar. 1	1856	Wednesday, Mar. 5	1856
Saturday, Mar. 15	1856	Wednesday, Mar. 19	1856
Saturday, Mar. 29	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 2	1856
Saturday, Apr. 12	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 16	1856
Saturday, Apr. 26	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 30	1856
Saturday, May 10	1856	Wednesday, May 14	1856
Saturday, May 24	1856	Wednesday, May 28	1856
		Wednesday, June 11	1856

For freight or passage apply to

EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.

STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.

B. G. WAINWRIGHT, & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

NOTICE.—The day of departure of this line from New-York, for 1856, will be Saturday, commencing Jan. 5, and every alternate Saturday—and from Liverpool, Wednesday, commencing Jan. 23, and every alternate Wednesday.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75.—FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins. AMERICA, Capt. Lang.

PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie. EUROPA, Capt. Shannon.

ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. CANADA, Capt. Stone.

AFRICA, Capt. Harrison. NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head. Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston..........Wednesday, Nov. 21.

CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston..........Wednesday, Dec. 5.

AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston..........Wednesday, Dec. 19.

ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston..........Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1856.

AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1856.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

The public are respectfully informed that it is intended to resume, early in February, 1856, the WEEKLY sailings of the steamships of the Company from the United States to Liverpool. The steamers will thereafter be dispatched every WEDNESDAY as formerly, to Liverpool, from New-York and from Boston alternately.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

Rock Light, new,	*Emerald Isle*, new,	*Edward Stanley*,
Albion, new,	*Cambria*, new,	*Shamrock*, new,
Driver, new,	*Dreadnought*, new,	*Queen of Clippers*, n
Northampton, new,	*Cosmopolite*, new,	*City of Brooklyn*, n.
Wm. Tapscott,	*Benjamin Adams*,	*Empire*,
Arctic,	*Antarctic*,	*Rappahannock*,
Progress,	*Andrew Foster*,	*Charles Buck*,
St. Louis,	*Galena*,	*Forest King*,
Chimborazo,	*Philanthropist*,	*Richard Morse*,
Robena,	*Houghton*,	*Glance*,
Kossuth,	*Continent*,	*Centurion*,
Helios,	*Conest*,	*Constellation*,
Compromise,	*New-Hampshire*,	*E. Z.*,
Underwriter,	*West Point*,	*Adriatic*,
A. Z.,	*Racer*.	

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

Amazon, new,	*Southampton*,	*Northumberland*,
Ocean Queen,	*Hendrick Hudson*,	*Palestine*,
Devonshire,	*Margaret Evans*,	*American Eagle*.

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries.

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to

WM. TAPSCOTT & CO., St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

BELGIAN TRANSATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND ANTWERP.—The steamers comprising this Line are the following:

BELGIQUE..........A. H. L. TACK, Commander.

CONSTITUTION..........E. POUGIN, Commander.

LEOPOLD I..........A. MICHEL, Commander.

DUC DE BRABANT..........——, Commander.

CONGRES..........——, Commander.

The splendid and powerful new iron screw steamship BELGIQUE, (2,500 tons,) A. H. L. TACK, Commander, is appointed to sail from New-York for Antwerp, stopping at Southampton, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2, from Pier No. 37, North River.

Price of passage in First Cabin..........$90

No freight received after Thursday, Jan. 31, and no bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. An experienced Surgeon attached to each ship.

Parcels will be received at the Office up to 5 o'clock P. M., on Friday, Feb. 1.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be marked "Below," and sent on board the day before sailing.

For freight and first cabin passage, apply to AUGUST BELMONT, No. 7 Hanover-st.

For passage in second cabin and steerage, apply to SABEL & CORTIS, No. 86 Fulton-st.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMING, Commander.

NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.

GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

EDINBURGH..Saturday, 26th January, at 12 o'clock, M.

NEW-YORK....Saturday.

GLASGOW....Saturday.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 38 Broadway.

New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE—The United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 12, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

Price of Passage—First Cabin..........$130

Price of Passage—Second Cabin..........75

Luggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

No freight will be taken after Thursday, 10th.

For freight or passage, apply to M. LIVINGSTON, No. 53 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL—SAILS ON SATURDAY, Dec. 22—the clipper packet ship *Roscius*, 2,500 tons. For cabin, second cabin or steerage passage on this noble ship, apply on board, at Pier No. 14, foot Wall-st., or to THOS. C. ROCHE, No. 83 South-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the *PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY*, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 83 Water-st.

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—The Ocean Bank of Stonington against Charles W. Carr, Thomas J. Wells, Robert W. Forbes, George A. Cooper and ——, his wife, Stephen B. Wickens and ——, his wife, Cyprien Carr, Henry Esler, William H. Mason, Joseph H. Anderson, and Amasa S. Foster.—Summons for relief. (Com. not ser.)—To the defendants, CHARLES W. CARR, GEORGE A. COOPER and ——, his wife.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 1 Hanover-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, Aug. 3, 1855.

d15-law6wS* JOHN P. CROSBY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL O'MEARA, late of the City of New-York, painter, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 2 Centre Market-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of December, 1855. SARAH O'MEARA, Administratrix.

dec15-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM FARDON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 318 Second-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 20, 1855. ALFRED SCHANCK,

s22-law6mS* Administrator with the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH M. GRIM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 183 Mulberry-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 31, 1855.

s1-law6mS* OWEN SWEENY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PATRICK COSTELLO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of residence, No. 9 Sixth-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 31, 1855.

s1-law6mS* MICHAEL LYNCH.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS J. BOYD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 108 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 5, 1855. HOOPER C. VAN VORST,

jy7-law6mS* Administrator.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF SIXTY-SEVENTH STREET, where not already opened, from the Hudson River to the East River, and excluding such parts thereof as are within the new Central Park, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to GEORGE B. SMITH, our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 8 Tryon-row, in this City, on or before the 10th day of January, 1856.

Second.—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by the said estimate and assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the 15th day of January, 1856.

Third.—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our Report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1856.

Fourth.—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All that area or district of land bounded on the northwest by the easterly line of the Third-avenue, on the southeast by the East River, on the northeast by the centre line of the block between Sixty-seventh-street and Sixty-eighth-street, and on the southwest by the centre line of the block between Sixty-seventh-street and Sixty-sixth-street. And also all that area or district of land bounded on the southeast by the westerly line of the Eighth-avenue, on the northwest partly by the Hudson River Railroad and partly by the Hudson River, on the northeast by the centre line of the block between Sixty-seventh-street and Sixty-eighth-street, and on the southwest by the centre line of the block between Sixty-seventh-street and Sixty-sixth-street.

Fifth.—That our Report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 9th day of February, A. D. 1856, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said Report be confirmed.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1855.

GEO. B. SMITH, CLARENCE D. SACKETT, MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD, Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT.—In the Matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF SIXTY-FOURTH-STREET, from the Hudson River to the East River, (except such parts as lay within the boundaries of the Central Park,) in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First.—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JONATHAN NATHAN, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 51 Chambers-street, (second-story, front room,) in this City, on or before the 17th day of January, 1856.

Second.—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by the said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 30th day of January, 1856.

Third.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856.

Fourth.—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid, are as follows, to wit: All those pieces or parcels of land situated in the said City, between the line of the East River, and the easterly line or side of the 5th-av., and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 64th-st. to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof. And also all those other pieces or parcels of land situated in said City, between the westerly line or side of the Eighth-avenue and the line of the Hudson River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of Sixty-fourth-street to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof.

Fifth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in said City, on Saturday, the 23d day of February, A. D. 1856, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

JONATHAN NATHAN, F. G. HOWARD, J. W. ALLEN, Commissioners.

New-York, Dec. 10, 1855.

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York—WILLIAM TOWNSEND and GOLDSMITH D. JOHNES against JOHN GRADY.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To JOHN GRADY, the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 16 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and eighty-nine dollars and ninety-seven cents, with interest from the 7th day of October, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 11, 1855.

FRED'K G. BURNHAM, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 12th day of December, 1855.

FRED'K G. BURNHAM, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

d15-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York—FOSTER J. WEEKS and ROBERT J. DOUGLASS against JAMES GRANT.—Summons for money demand on contract—(Com. not ser.)—To JAMES GRANT: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 82 Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and seventeen dollars and ninety-four cents, with interest from the 10th day of October, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated, Nov. 10, 1855. SAM. B. HIGENBOTAM,

n17-law6wS* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

N. B.—The said complaint was filed as aforesaid on the 14th November, 1855. S. B. H.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN BARRON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of MOSES TAYLOR & CO., No. 44 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated June 22, 1855. JOHN COCHRAN, EDWARD KAVANAGH, Executors.

je23-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS WALSH, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of ALEXANDER McCUE, Esq., No. 9 Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 4th day of January next. Dated June 28, 1855. SAMUEL H. COLEMAN, WILLIAM TURNER, Executors.

jy14-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES K. WARING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of JOHN R. HARPER, counselor at law, at No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 17, 1855. F. M. WARING,

au18-law6mS* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against RICHARD MEANEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his residence, corner of Prospect and Pearl sts., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 19th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 12, 1855.

o13-law6mS* ANDREW WARNOCK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against STEPHEN WATERMAN, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the office of J. T. MACKAY, No. 6 Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated July 25, 1855. CORNELIA WATERMAN, Administratrix.

jy28-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN M. THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of ROBERT DODGE, Esq., No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 7, 1855.

SERENA A. THOMPSON, Administratrix.

s8-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTOPHER McDONALD, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 198 Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 25th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 17, 1855.

d22-law6mS* MARY McDONALD, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES E. DUNNING, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at No. 159 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 7, 1855. FRANCIS H. MACY, Executor.

d8-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH C. FOWLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of GEO. P. & THOMAS NELSON, No. 79 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 12, 1855.

ISAAC F. FOWLER, WILLIAM NELSON, Administrators.

s15-law6mS*

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

A CARD.

James Irving to the Public.

New-York, Friday, Dec. 21, 1855.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

The statement in some of the papers, that Mr. Kelly is about to confer on me an office, has been used by the Courier, Express, and another print, as the occasion, and, perhaps, in their judgment, as a justification for attacks not only upon me, but on Mr. Kelly.

The fair reputation of every man is dear to him, both on his own account and that of his family; and although I have heretofore been grossly assailed and vilified by certain papers, I have taken no public notice of such attacks, and, but for the implication of Mr. Kelly, would now prefer to trust to the judgment of my fellow-citizens from the evidence of my life than any thing I might say in my own behalf.

The charges against me may be summed up as follows:—Brutality, ruffianism, attending a Democratic Convention at Syracuse. I utterly deny the two first charges, and while I admit the third, I defy any one to point out an act or expression of mine at the Convention, violative of the rights of any one, or inconsistent with the deportment of an orderly and peaceful citizen.

The denial of the first two charges in the face of the confident and clamorous assertions of the papers mentioned, compels me to give a brief history of my life.

My father died during my infancy. I was, as soon as I could be made useful in the business, about the age of eight, placed with a butcher, to learn the trade. All the education I have was gained in such intervals of time as I could be spared from the business in which I was placed. These, of course, were few and brief. Having no father to watch over me, or guide my steps, I associated principally with persons of my own age, engaged in the same business, and knew nothing, except as one hearing from a great distance, of what is called refined society.

In the company in which I was thus brought up and moved, personal conflicts often occurred, and a man who would tamely submit to wrong or insult was thought less of than one who protected himself and resented offence.

I was athletic, and when I attained early manhood was considered able to defend myself against any ordinary attack. I am what may be called quick to resent what I conceive to be an insult offered with intent to provoke a personal collision.

Surrounded by these circumstances and with these defects, if you please to term them so, of education and temper, it happened occasionally that personal encounters took place between me and others.

Owing to my muscular strength, or good fortune, or what not, I seldom or never came off second best. At the end of these combats complaints were sometimes made against me to the police, but in no instance have I been condemned by any court upon such complaints, and I now assert that it never occurred and cannot be shown that I ever in any single instance provoked such personal contest.

These personal conflicts, which I do not now pretend were justifiable, and the failure of the parties to have me punished by the Courts, to which, after defeat, they appealed, created a combination of enemies, who were determined to punish and put me down.

Some years ago, I engaged in business on my own account, and, by my attention and industry, obtained a respectable and profitable custom. The engrossing character of my business required the greater part of my time, while my changed position, giving me new and different views of life and the actions of men, inclined me to shun the occasions, not before sufficiently avoided, of being led into difficulty and trouble. But, with the best intentions in the world on my part, I was not to be let alone.

From the causes, I suppose, above mentioned, there arose a persecution of me, which not only drew with it some whom I had considered friends, but even succeeded in enlisting a portion of the press, to which I had supposed myself as indifferent as unknown. In the dead of the night, carriage loads of bullies came to my residence to beat me, and exhibited their disappointment at not finding me, in loud noises and angry curses. Bullies were employed to visit me in market, and to chastise or threaten me.

One morning, within a year or so, a person whom I knew well and had always been on friendly terms with, came to my stall, and after the usual greeting, said to me: "Jim, I've come down to lick you." I inquired for what reason; what I had done to him; he replied, "Nothing; but A. and B. (naming two of his friends) want me to do it, and I've agreed." "Why don't they come themselves and try it?" I inquired. "Well," said he, "because they don't know as they can; but as it is a sure thing with me, they have asked me, and I've agreed to do it." "But," said I, "we've never had any quarrel, and why should you do their dirty work?" "It don't matter," said he; "I've agreed to do it, and am a going to; so get ready." Seeing him preparing, and not supposing further remonstrance would be of any avail, I took the liberty of knocking him down, and punished him very severely. Within a few weeks, this gentleman, ashamed, probably of the unbecoming business in which he had been engaged, emigrated, and is now using his power and muscle in the mines of California, and I hope successfully—in all probability, a wiser if not better man.

Nowhere could I go but I was the object of insult; and when weary of being hunted like a beast of the chase, I turned and stood at bay; all the provocations were carefully concealed, and I was exhibited to the public as a ruffian and a brute.

At Stanwix Hall, at imminent danger of my life, I separated Morrissey and Poole with a pistol in his hand; then I went home and there remained. The testimony in Mr. Baker's trial shows that I had no part or hand in the subsequent affray; yet by the Coroner's Jury (two of whom were pall-bearers at the funeral) was I implicated, and found to be an "accessory by association."

With railroad speed, the Grand Jury followed in the footsteps of the Coroner's Jury, and included me in the indictment for murder. What had I done? Preserved the peace at the risk of my life! an encouraging example for those who have the courage, ability, and opportunity to prevent bloodshed or murder. On this I was imprisoned for a week, until Judges Mosman and Cowles, after full argument, upon ex parte evidence against me, declared the indicting me to be unwarranted and an outrage, and opened my prison doors. Yet, does a friend desire to do me a service—does a paper let drop a word in my favor, the fact that I am thus indicted is made a mark of Cain, to set every man's hand and heart against me!

It was not so wonderful that, under all this press, my business suffered. Great has been the loss to me and correspondingly great the gratification of my enemies. When they had succeeded in making me a victim of the Grand Jury, their efforts were redoubled, and no influence within their control was permitted to rest in its endeavors to deprive me of the custom of some of the principal hotels in the City. Then came the press in full cry, and there seemed at the time no better sport to offer than to join in the chase and earth me either in poverty or prison. This may be a source of pleasure to those in the run, but it does not present a very admirable specimen of refinement; this driving a human being, with his wife and innocent children, who must share his lot, out of the pale of decent society into disgrace and despair!

I have never been an aggressor. I have resented insult, as who would not? I have protected myself when attacked. I have been sued and indicted; but in no case have I been unsuccessful in my defence, and I was once praised by the Court for having protected a friendless female from the insults of a *gentleman!*

That I have committed errors and have done wrong, I frankly admit; but let him who is without sin throw the first stone. All I ask is justice, not favor from any one. And in my judgment, rumors credited without evidence—statements published without proof—attacks made without foundation are not justice; but are doing unto others as you would not wish to be done by. Yours, respectfully,

JAMES IRVING.

COURT CALENDAR—Saturday.

Motion day in the Supreme, Superior, and United States District Courts.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I*—Nos. 258 to 262, 264 to 267, 265. *Part II*—Nos. 259.

The Schuyler Fraud.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Strong, Parker and Deane.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company vs. Robert Schuyler, William Cross and 325 other Defendants.—This was an appeal from His Honor, Judge Cowles, at Special Term, sustaining a demurrer interposed by the defendant William Cross, to the complaint, and ordering the complaint to be dismissed. The Judges affirmed unanimously the decision of the Court below.

Judge Strong, in expressing his concurrence stated, that he considered the complaint could not be maintained, as a bill of interpleader was a bill of peace, and was bad as embracing numerous separate causes of action; but he remarked that he gave no opinion upon the question whether the acts of Schuyler in issuing spurious certificates of stock, were or were not binding upon the Company.

His Honor, Judge Deane, stated that he was of opinion that the demurrer was well taken, and the complaint ought to be dismissed, but he wished to be understood as differing from Judge Cowles in relation of the power of Schuyler to bind the Corporation by his fraudulent issue of stock.

His Honor, Judge Parker, stated he was of opinion that the complaint ought to be dismissed, because it attempted to embrace different and independent claims in one action, but he had not considered and gave no opinion as to the effect of Schuyler's acts upon the rights of the Company.

Wm. C. Noyes and C. Tracy, for appellants. F. B. Cutting, for appellee.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—It is useless to announce the business of this fine Theatre. As none can go [illegible] night after night and week in and week out [illegible] attractive programmes are presented, suited to suit the different audiences. To-night "[illegible]" Third night also of "King Charming," and concluding with the pantomime.

[Advertisement.]

"DON'T FORGET THE COFFEE URN."—Such was the charge given Mr. SMITH, as he left the house to go "[illegible]." The truth is, his excellent "helpmeet" had no coffee urn from which to fill "the cup that cheers but not inebriates," and offer to her visitors on New-Year's Day. To his praise be it said, Mr. S. bought the urn—a splendid one—for $40, (he might have had one for $5;) he also took a cake-basket, a castor, and a few cups for the children, remarking, as he was going out, that if BROWN's note was not protested, he would call and purchase a $50 plated tea set—otherwise, Mrs. S. would have to be satisfied with a Britannia set of the value of $10, either of which, of course, he would obtain at the store of LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

[Advertisement.]

ROGERS & Co., corner Fulton and Nassau streets, are now closing out their entire stock of men's and boys' Winter clothing at reduced prices, room being absolutely required for their Spring stock, now in active preparation. Our Boys' department is replete with every variety of the newest and most desirable styles of clothing and furnishing goods, suitable for Holiday presents.

Our assortment was never better at this season, and a rare opportunity is offered to those making selections for the Holidays. We have but one price which is marked upon each article in plain figures.

P. L. ROGERS & Co.,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton corner Nassau.

[Advertisement.]

Would it not be well for those who intend opening the hospitalities of their mansions to their friends on New-Year's Day, to obtain a supply of MESSENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN for their tables? Excellent as a beverage, it at the same time possesses qualities which render it of great value to the invalid, especially to those suffering from pulmonary complaints. More of it will be imbibed on New-Year's Day than of any other kind of beverage.—*New-York Mercury.*

MESSENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN is sold by all respectable druggists, hotel-keepers and grocers.

[Advertisement.]

Attention is directed to the Auction Sale of Building Lots in the city of Paterson, N. J., at the Passaic Falls, on Christmas Day, Tuesday, Dec. 25, at 1 o'clock, on the grounds. This is a rare chance for speculators and capitalists. The lots are eligibly situated for building purposes, and also convenient to all the principal factories and the Railroad depôt. For all particulars apply to C. S. VAN WAGONER, civil engineer, Paterson; J. T. MOULTON, No. 3 Nassau-street, or GARRATT VAN WAGONER, auctioneer.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.
FRANCIS SALTER, M. D., M. R. C. S. E.,
Oculist and Aurist,
No. 27 Bond-street, New-York.
Office hours 11 o'clock A. M., to 4 o'clock P. M.
N. B.—Dr. SALTER will forward his published letters to any address, upon application.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS,
THE BEST GOODS!
THE LOWEST PRICES!
THE GREATEST ASSORTMENT!

Those in want of seasonable Hosiery and Undergarments, should visit RANKIN'S OLD STAND, No. 104 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

FREE ADMISSION.—A splendid assortment of Fancy Boxes, Baskets, Toys, Surprises, and Confectionery—all of the newest style and selected with the greatest possible care—are now on exhibition at H. MAILLARD'S, No. 621 Broadway. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine this rare assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

[Advertisement.]

THE SNUFF OF THE DAY.—DURNO'S celebrated Catarrh Snuff has searching, soothing and healing qualities essentially different from all other Catarrh Snuff. For sale, by the single box, at all retail drug stores, wholesale, by S. PAUL & Co., HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co., RUSHTON, CODDINGTON, and BARNES & PARK, New-York City, and by GEO. P. MILNE, Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our manufacturing depôt, 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly-erected and elegant store, No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

$6 MONTHLY SAVED IN YOUR COAL BILLS!—By the use of SICKLES' PATENT COAL-SIFTER. One ton out of every four can be saved. It does the work rapidly and clean. Any lady can use it, as the dust and ashes are all retained inside. Are highly appreciated by those who have used them. Manufactured and for sale by TAYLOR & HODGETTS, manufacturers Planished Tin Ware, No. 60 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

Furs—elegant, comfortable and fashionable—can be purchased at KNOX's, at high prices, moderate prices, economical prices, and low prices. In fact, his assortment of these beautiful articles of ladies' costume embraces all that is rich and beautiful in style, quality and manufacture. Make him a visit. His establishment is on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

Economy in Dress is not always desirable unless it combines true elegance with utility and then it becomes a virtue. In order to sustain the assertion our readers have only to refer to the inducement set forth by Messrs. CHAS. HEARD & Co., No. 301 Grand-st., in our advertising columns.

[Advertisement.]

SOMETHING NEW.—JAMES PYLE'S DIETETIC SALERATUS.—An article entirely free from all impurities, with a double amount of raising properties. Those who have regard for the health of children will do well to try it. Depôt, No. 114 Warren-street. Sold at all the Groceries.

[Advertisement.]

Seeing is believing, and believing near neighbor to purchasing. The best Stocking-knit Undershirts and Drawers in the market are offered at two shillings apiece less than the usual retail prices, at RAY's Family Undergarment and Stocking Factory, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

EVANS' CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, NOS. 66 AND 68 FULTON-STREET.—Fine and extra fine frock coats, $8 to $20; superfine black pants, $6; inferior grades do., $3 to $5; splendid business coats, $5; beaver, pilotcloth and other overcoats, $4 to $20. Silk, velvet, cassimere and other vests, $1 to $6.

[Advertisement.]

The New Pen and Pencil, "LOWND's Patent," is of most exquisite workmanship and finish, very ingenious in construction and not liable to get out of order. Made in Gold and Silver, by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, and sold at reasonable prices. A splendid article for Holiday trade.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion and a perfumed breath may both be acquired by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*" As a dentifrice it has no parallel. Price fifty cents. For sale at the stores of HEGEMAN, CLARKE & Co., Broadway, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Health and long life may be had by keeping the blood pure, and the liver, stomach and other organs in a healthy state. To effect this, use these extraordinary Pills, which act upon the very mainsprings of life.

[Advertisement.]

FROM THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—To S. ROOT, Esq: Correction.—Premiums awarded at the Twenty-seventh Annual Fair of the American Institute: SAMUEL ROOT, No. 363 Broadway, for the BEST PHOTOGRAPHS in Water Colors—Gold Medal.

[Advertisement.]

The Great Exhibition of Photographs—for which the Gold Medal was awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute—is now to be seen at the Gallery of GURNEY & FREDRICKS, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The only Gold Medal awarded for Daguerreotypes, at the late Fair of the American Institute, was to J. GURNEY. The specimens can now be seen at his Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

RIVAL BEAUTIES. By Miss PARDOE, author of "Jealous Wife," "Confessions of a Pretty Woman," "Romance of the Harem," &c. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

MY FIRST SEASON. By BEATRICE REYNOLDS, author of "Charles Auchester," &c. Price 75 cents. For sale by all Booksellers.

[Advertisement.]

ANOTHER TRIUMPH.—The only Medal for Daguerreotypes at the Great Exhibition, at Paris, was awarded to J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 20, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Dr. Cummings, HERVEY SPARKS to STEPHANIE A., youngest daughter of the late Jacob Brandeges, all of this City.

Washington and New-Orleans papers please copy.

In this City, on Thursday evening, Dec. 20, by Rev. Richard Harter, Mr. JAMES ANDERSON to Miss ELIZA JANE LITTLE, all of this City.

In this City, on Thursday evening, Dec. 20, by Rev. A. R. Vannest, Mr. JOHN H. ODELL to Miss FRANCES JULIA, daughter of George Young, Esq., all of this City.

At Florida, Orange Co., on Thursday evening, Dec. 20, by Rev. George Pierson, HIRAM D. COMPTON, Esq., of New-York City, to Miss ANNA R. ATWOOD, of the former place.

At Petersburg, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 19, at the residence of S. W. Waite, Esq., by Rev. Solomon Gale, Mr. JAMES C. ALLEN, of this City, to Miss J. ANNETTE WAITE, of the former place.

In Haverhill, Mass., by Rev. W. C. Bown, GEORGE ELY, Esq., Counselor-at-Law, of Chicago, Ill., to Miss MARIANNE PAGE, daughter of A. Page, Esq., of Haverhill.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday evening, Dec. 21, ANN, wife of Benjamin D. K. Craig, in the 47th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brother, Alfred Wagstaff, and brothers-in-law, William Lowerre and Henry M. Schieffelin, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock precisely, from No. 138 Macdougal-st., without further invitation. Funeral services at St. Bartholomew's Church.

In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 19, RACHEL, widow of the late Samuel Delamater, in the 93d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, John Delamater, No. 205 10th-av., without further invitation, on Saturday, 22d inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M.

In this City, on the morning of the 20th inst., (Thursday,) of consumption, LYDIA SANBORN, wife of Nestor H. Sanborn.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of E. Van Pelt, No. 126 Henry-st., on seventh day, (Saturday,) 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Friends' Cemetery for interment.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 19, ELENOR REBECCA, only daughter of John R. and Elanor Farrington, aged 10 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of her father, 127th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., (Harlem.)

In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 20, of a lingering illness, MARIA, wife of John W. Borchers, aged 27 years and 28 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend her funeral, on Sunday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 20, after a short illness, MARIA, wife of Isreal Cook, in the 70th year of her age.

The friends of the family and of her son-in-law, Charles Denison, Jr., are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 59 West 19th-st., on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

In East New-York, L. I., on Tuesday, Dec. 18, on Wyckoff-av., MARGARET BEEKMAN, aged 66 years.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At Harlem, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 17, THOMAS HOUSTON, in the 51st year of his age.

Albany and Schenectady papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 21, Mrs. TERESA FRIEND, aged 71 years, relict of the late George W. Friend.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 23d inst., at ½ o'clock, from her late residence, 4th, near Meserole-st., 7th Ward.

At Cambridge, Mass., on Monday, Dec. 17, WILLIAM GIBBONS, aged 22 years, only son of James S. and Abby H. Gibbons, of this City; a member of the Sophomore class of Harvard University.

Funeral on first day (Sunday) morning, at 10 o'clock, at No. 19 Lamartine-place.

At Aiken, S. C., on Wednesday, Dec. 19, WM. HENRY SHELDEN, aged 30 years, son of Henry Shelden, Esq., of New-York.

His remains will be brought here by steamship *James Adger.* Notice will be given of the funeral.

At Yazoo City, Miss., on Friday, Nov. 30, JOHN P. BAILEY, formerly of this City, aged 55 years.

At Fuh Chau, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, Mrs. ANNA M. L. WENTWORTH, wife of Rev. E. Wentworth, D. D.

At Marshall, Mich., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 18, of remittent fever, CAROLINE K., wife of Rev. James I. Trowbridge, of Marshall, only daughter of Nathaniel and Charlotte Kreeman, of this City, aged 23 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock from the residence of her parents, No. 6 Abingdon-place.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Dec. 21.

$5,000 Ind. State 5s......	81½	250 Erie R. R.........s90	51¼
1,000 Virginia 6s........	97¼	250 do..........	51⅝
6,000 do..........	97	300 do.........c	51¼
2,000 Missouri 6s........	89	300 do.........b60	51⅜
26,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s.b3.	100	100 do.........b60	51⅜
3,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s.....	86	100 do.........s60	51
1,000 do..........b3	86½	100 do..........b30	51⅜
1,000 Har. 1st M. Bs.....	81½	100 do..........b10	51¼
2,000 Erie Bs '83.s3.....	91	470 do..........b30	51⅜
2,000 N Ia 1st M G L......	89	100 do..........s10	51½
14,500 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	82	300 do..........b30	51⅜
7,000 do.........	81¾	100 do..........c	51
5,000 do......s10	81¾	50 do..........	51
5,000 do......s10	81¾	100 do..........b30	51
20,000 do......b60	82	150 do..........b30	51¾
5,000 do......c	81¾	100 do..........b10	51
20,000 do......s60	81¾	250 do..........s10	51
5,000 Ill. F'd Bs. w. p..	85	100 do..........s60	50¾
10 Bank N. America...	104½	100 do..........b60	51¼
28 Mechanics' Bank...	117½	100 do..........b60	51⅜
50 do..........	117½	50 do..........s30	51
50 Nic. Transit Co.b10	17	10 Harlem Railroad...	47
100 do..........s3	17	150 Gal. & Chic. R.R....	121¼
150 Penn. Coal Co....b60	98½	50 do..........	121
100 Cum. Coal Co.......	22¾	350 Reading Railroad....	93¼
300 do..........	22¾	750 do..........	[illegible]
200 do.........b60	23⅛	100 do..........	[illegible]
12 N. Y. Cen. R. R.....	93	100 do..........s30	93¾
30 do..........b30	93	200 do..........	93⅜
100 do..........s60	92¾	400 do..........s60	93¾
25 Mich. Cen. Railroad	98	50 do..........s5m	93¾
100 do.........s4m	97¼	400 do..........b30	94¼
100 do..........s4m	97	500 do..........b30	94¼
100 do..........c	97½	100 do..........b3	94
200 Mich. S.&N. Ia.R.b30	94¾	600 do..........	94
10 Ill. Cen. Railroad..	96½	300 do..........b30	94¼
175 do..........	96	500 do..........s30	93¾
100 Cleve. & Pitts. R.b30	64	17 Chic. & R. I. R....	87½
50 Cleve. & Tol. R..b30	73	300 do..........	87¾
50 do..........b60	72½	50 do..........s10	87¼
12 do..........	72½	55 New-Jersey R......	123

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by SIMEON DRAPER:

$1,000 Wheeling City 6s, 1878.........Int. added 70
6,000 Mich. Southern R. R. 7s, 1856..Int. added 78½
30,000 Chic. & Miss. R. R. 10s, incomes.Int. added 35
500 Harlem, Alb. Extension, 1872..Int. added 31
5 shares Bank of Sing Sing Sing.............55
5 shares Henry Clay Fire Ins. Co.............5c.

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Ill. Cen. R. R.B.c	81½	150 Erie Railroad.......	50¾
1,000 do..........	81½	950 do..........s3	50¾
25,000 Ind. State 5s....	81¼	100 do..........b6	50¾
5,000 Erie Bonds of '75	88	200 do..........	50¾
1250 Nicara. Trans. Co..	17	25 Chic. & R. Isl. R.b60	87⅜
200 do.........s30	17	100 Reading Railr'd.....	93¾
100 do.........b60	17¼	25 do..........	93⅜
200 Cumb. Coal Co...s30	22¾	100 do..........	93⅜
200 do..........	22¾	100 Hud. Riv. Railroad	31¾
75 N. Y. Central R. R.	92¾	34 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	72¾
25 do..........	92	50 do..........s10	72
500 do..........b60	92¾	108 do..........	73
750 Canton Company..	22¾	100 Cleve. & Pitt. R..b60	64
100 Harlem Railroad...	18		

FRIDAY, Dec. 21—P. M.

There was not a very active business in Stocks to-day, nor any very decided change in prices. The list at the close was generally weaker than yesterday afternoon; Erie, 50¾; Reading, 93⅜; Illinois Centrals, 81½; Toledo, 72. The English letters brought a few orders for New-York Central Sixes and Sevens, Illinois Centrals and Eries, partly limited below the present market. The offerings of these standard Road Bonds, with the exception of the regular Illinois Construction, are generally in moderate sums. The New-York Central Sevens brought par, ex-dividend. The Coupon was paid on 15th inst. The shares of the Company were regularly called at the Board today, after a suspension of nearly four months, sales at 92¾@⅝@92 cash, and 93@92⅝ buyer 60 days. A motion to reconsider the resolution of yesterday to permit dealing by certificate was made this forenoon, and negatived—40 to 53. The question for the present, therefore, is at rest. The movement for a rise in the Transit Shares appears to have lost its force. Large sales this afternoon at 17 ℔ cent. There is a fair request for State Stocks in anticipation of the January coupon. Indiana Fives are at 81¼ ℔ cent. Missouri Sixes 89 cash. The Western Road Stocks are not well supported to-day, and the Bears were disposed to press time contracts at lower rates in Michigan Central, the dividend on which, 6 ℔ cent. cash, is to be paid on the 21st January. Southern Michigan 94¼ at the close, Cleveland and Pittsburg 63¾, and Rock Island 87⅛. The Money brokers report a good offering of means at 7 ℔ cent., and the demand not very active for Stock purposes. Discounts rate 8 @10 ℔ cent. strictly prime, and 10@12 for fair paper. There is a dull feeling in Foreign bills, no steamer going until Wednesday. As Christmas day intervenes, the mail will probably be fully made up on Monday afternoon. The impression is that there is a considerable accumulation of Southern-drawn bills, as well as a good amount of Exchange, making against the direct export of Grain, Flour and Cotton. The Foreign letters to-day have imparted a little more activity to the General markets. The Continental advices favor the opinion of a continued demand for Breadstuffs for France, Prussia, and some of the smaller German States. The London banking letters are of a cheerful tone, and there appears to be little doubt that the Bank rate of Discount has reached its maximum.

The *Baltic* is the Collins steamer for next Wednesday. The *Pacific* will be due on Thursday, and will return on Saturday week, the 5th of January. A Cunarder leaves Liverpool the same day, or at furthest, Saturday, 12th January, for New-York. The first of the Belgian line of new screw steamers for New-York leaves Antwerp on the 1st of January, to call at Southampton, England. The line, at first, will make monthly trips each way. Four vessels are built, or building, for the Company, called the *Belgique*, the *Constitution*, *Leopold*, and *Duc de Brabant*.

A new railroad company has been organized to construct a line from Toledo to Detroit. The direction is composed of gentlemen connected with the Cleveland and Toledo, and Southern Michigan Railroad Companies—the new road being projected with a design to obtain a large business, by a connection with the Great Western Canadian Road. The following are the names of the Directors: John S. Barry, Kalamazoo; John Wilkinson, Syracuse, New-York; E. C. Litchfield, New-York; Hugh White, Cohoes, New-York; Hamilton White, Syracuse, New-York; D. A. Noble, Monroe, Michigan; W. Clark, Monroe, Michigan; Henry Ledyard, Detroit, Michigan; Henry P. Baldwin, Detroit, Michigan.

The People's Bank of this City has made a half yearly dividend of 4 ℔ cent. and the People's Fire Insurance Company, 5 ℔ cent.

The Virginia Board of Public Works report:

Finished Railways in the State..........	1,328 miles.
Railways in progress..........	637 miles.
Authorized Capital..........	$29,687,300
State Interest therein..........	10,751,217
Unpaid obligations of the Board..........	1,496,957
Debt against SELDEN, WITHERS & Co......	637,584

Assets to secure it:

Balance with GEO. PEABODY......	$110,000	
Virginia Bonds lost in *Arctic*....	145,000	
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.....	245,370—	$500,370

And a lien on private property for balance.

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $1,507,829, against $606,533 the corresponding week of last year. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	1,033	$284,936	115	$62,471	57	$21,969
Man. of Cotton	2,398	425,445	361	69,898	111	21,330
Man. of Silk	387	254,409	202	81,379	29	8,685
Man. of Flax	736	176,074	110	27,796	42	6,879
Miscellaneous	482	186,279	218	9,944	19	4,440
Total	5,011	$1,296,143	1,106	$211,686	258	$63,383
		211,686				1,296,143
Total entered		$1,507,829	Total marketed			$1,359,476

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $105,887; paid out, $108,323, and held at the close a regular balance of $4,112,416.

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad Co., for the second week in December were:

	Passengers.	Freight.	Total.
1855	$20,201 09	$31,264 13	$51,465 22
1854	18,618 30	14,543 95	33,162 25
Increase	$1,582 79	$16,720 18	$18,302 97

An Old Dividend Wanted.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Trustees of the old Syracuse and Utica Railroad Co., in their circular of March, 1854, informed the stockholders that the affairs of the Company will be finally closed February, 1855, when a further dividend will be paid, of probably one dollar per share. The stockholders who recollect this circular must think it is time now for the Trustees to pay this dividend, or explain to them why it is withheld.

A STOCKHOLDER.

Cincinnati Stock Sales.

BY HEWSON AND HOLMES.

For the week ending Dec. 19, 1855.—$6,000 Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, 7 ℔ cent. 2d Mortgage Bonds, 45 and interest; $2,000 Covington and Lexington Railroad Company, 2d Mortgage 7 ℔ cent. Bonds, 65; $5,000 Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad Company 7 ℔ cent. 2d Mortgage Bonds, 68; $7,000 Covington and Lexington Railroad Company, 7 ℔ cent. 2d Mortgage Bonds, 64½; $4,000 Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad 8 ℔ cent. Real Estate Bonds, 88; $2,000 Hillsboro' and Cincinnati Railroad Company, 7 ℔ cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds, 60; $1,000 Little Miami Railroad Company, 6 ℔ cent. Bonds, due in 1888, 80; $1,000 Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, 7 ℔ cent. Domestic Bonds, 46 and interest; $1,000 Covington and Lexington Railroad Company, 10 ℔ cent. Income Bonds, 62; $865 Little Miami Dividend Scrip, 87.

STOCKS—219 shares Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad Stock, 10 and interest; 100 do. 10½ and interest; 48 do. 10⅝ and interest; 20 Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad, 25; 193 Little Miami, 86; 28 Covington and Lexington 21¼ and interest; 7 Marietta and Cincinnati, 16¼ and interest; 50 Dayton and Western, 25; 4 Eaton and Hamilton, 25; 100 Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, 60; 35 Peru and Indianapolis, 20; 17 Ohio and Mississippi, 5¾ and interest; 100 do., 5 and interest; 250 do., 4¾ and interest; 12 Indiana and Cincinnati, 63¼; 20 Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, ex div., 102¾.

Philadelphia Iron Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 21.

A sale of 4,000 tons of Pig has been consummated for future delivery. One hundred tons of car wheel sold at $37 50. The sales of the week for foundry purposes have been small. The aggregate business of the week foots up 4,900 tons No. 1 at $27, No. 2 at $25, and No. 3, at $23. BARS and other descriptions of Iron are firm.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 20.

Our COTTON market is unchanged. Sales to-day 50,000 bales. SUGAR better—fair 7¼c.; WHISKEY 33c. STERLING EXCHANGE 7½c. Exchange on New-York at sight ¾c.@1½c. ℔ cent. discount.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Dec. 21.

COTTON—The sales of the week add up 14,000 bales. Prices have advanced ⅛c. over those current on receipt of the *Baltic's* news. We quote Good Middling at 9½c.@9¾c. The receipts of the week have been 16,000 bales. Stock on hand, 35,000 bales. RICE is unchanged. CORN is declining. Sales at 88c.@90c. FREIGHTS are unchanged.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, Dec. 21—6 P. M.

ASHES—Remain at $8 50 for Pearls, and $7 50 for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs., with limited stocks and sales.

BEESWAX—American Yellow is held at 27c. ℔ lb., but is inactive.

CANDLES—The demand is brisk, and as the supply is rather decreasing, prices are very firm and buoyant.

COAL—Is inactive and languid, at former quotations.

COFFEE—Rio is in good request, and is very firm,—with sales since our last of about 2,200 bags, at from 10c. @12½c.—mostly at 11c.@12c. ℔ lb. Other kinds are quiet at unchanged prices.

COPPER—Is salable and steady, at 33c.@34c. for new Sheathing; 24c.@25c. for old do.; and 25c. for yellow do. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has attracted more attention, and has slightly increased in value. The sales of the day are estimated at nearly 2,800 bales—making about 6,800 for the week,—prices closing, partially, ⅛c. ℔ lb. higher than yesterday. Middling Upland is now worth 9¾c., middling Orleans 9⅞c., and other grades proportionate figures, ℔ lb. The supply is extremely light, and holders look for still better prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in improved demand, and with less pressing on the market, prices are firmer and rising. The low and medium grades are the liveliest. The finer qualities are rather quiet, but firm. The river and railway receipts to-day, were something over 13,500 bbls. The sales comprised nearly 16,000 bbls., at about the annexed range:

Ordinary State..........	$8 12½	@	$8 18¾
Straight State..........	8 18¾	@	8 25
Favorite and Extra State..........	8 25	@	8 37½
Mixed Western..........	8 18¾	@	8 25
Common to good Indiana and Michigan...	8 25	@	8 50
Fancy Michigan..........	8 50	@	8 75
Common to Good Ohio..........	8 25	@	8 50
Fancy Ohio..........	8 50	@	8 75
Extra Ohio..........	8 75	@	10 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan..........	8 75	@	10 00
Fancy Genesee..........	8 75	@	9 00
Extra Genesee..........	9 50	@	11 50

Towards the close, our lowest quotations for common and medium Flour were unacceptable to factors, who seemed reluctant to sell under our outside figures. Canadian remains quiet but firm, with sales of 800 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, at $8 50@$10 ℔ bbl. Southern has not varied, sales since our last having amounted to about 1,300 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $9@$10 75 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is selling pretty freely at $5 50@$7 25 for Fine and Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, and heavy in price, at $4 12½ for Jersey, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is plenty and procurable at $3 37½@$3 62½ ℔ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Raisins are in firm request, at $3 55½ for Layer and $3 35 for Bunch, ℔ whole box; half and quarter proportionate rates for smaller packages. Other articles are without change of moment.

GRAIN—Wheat exhibits no really new feature. Prime is in request, but common is partially neglected. The home inquiry is limited, but there exists a fair export demand. Prices are feebly supported. The sales since our last consist of about 14,600 bushels, including prime Canadian white, in store, at $2 18; good Genesee white, at $2 15; Western red, at $1 96; and common Southern red, at $1 90, ℔ bushel. Rye is brisker and firmer,—with sales since our last of 28,000 bushels, mostly at $1 30@$1 31 ℔ bushel. Barley is dull and heavy; 4,500 bushels common to good two and four-rowed have been sold this week, in lots, at $1 20@$1 25, ℔ bushel. Oats are abundant and languid, at 50c.@54c. for Western, and 46c.@51c. for State, ℔ bushel. Corn is freely offered at easier prices. Hence, it is pretty actively sought after. The sales since our last reach about 70,000 bushels, at 94c.@95½c. for Western mixed, in store and delivered; 95c. for new Southern white; 88c.@90c. do. do. yellow; and 88c.@94c. for Jersey yellow, ℔ bushel. Some speculative demand has existed, this week, for Corn, and some considerable sales have been effected of Jersey yellow, for February, March, and April delivery, part at 93c., and of Southern yellow, for January delivery, at 90c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—River is freely taken at 90c.@95c. for shipment, and $1@$1 12½ for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. The stock is a moderate one.

HEMP—Remains quiet, at old figures.

HIDES—The demand is relatively greater than the supply, and with pretty free sales, here and to arrive, prices are buoyant, and, if anything, on the advance. The stock is now only about 25,000 of all kinds, and considerable portions of the expected arrivals have been preëngaged.

HONEY—Continues scarce and in good request, both for home use and shipment, at very firm rates.

HOPS—New are selling slowly, at 8c.@12c. ℔ lb. The supply is ample. Old are dull and nominal.

IRON—Scotch Pig is quiet, but steady, at $31@$33 ℔ ton, usual credit. Other kinds are unaltered.

LATHS—Are inactive, at old figures.

LEAD—Rules quiet, at unchanged prices.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned Sole is quickly purchased, particularly for the East, at full rates. Nothing new in other varieties.

LIME—Rockland is at $1 for Common, and $1 25 for Lump, ℔ bbl., with a small stock and fair demand.

MOLASSES—New crop New-Orleans continues in lively request, at rising prices, with sales, since our last, of 750 bbls., to arrive and on the spot, at 47c.@48c. ℔ gallon. Other kinds are rare and nominal.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unaltered. Spirits Turpentine is quoted at 41c.@41½c. ℔ gallon, but is without animation. Common Rosin is now held at $1 55@$1 60, in yard and delivered, ℔ 310 lbs., but is not in active request.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are moderately inquired for, and are pretty firm. Red, Palm and Olive Oils, have not varied. Linseed is held at 91c.@93c. ℔ gallon, but is only very sparingly dealt in. Lard Oil exhibits no alteration.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair request, and very firm in price, with sales since our last of about 1,200 bbls., in lots, at $20 for Mess, and $17 75 for prime, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are bringing, in lots, 8c.@8⅜c. ℔ lb. Green Hams are worth 10½c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats are scarce and quiet at 10½c.@11c. for Hams, and 9c.@9¼c. for Shoulders ℔ lb. 15 hhds. Dry Salted Shoulders were taken at 9¼c.; and 250 boxes Western Short Middles, rib in, at 10c. ℔ lb. Lard continues dull and heavy; the sales since our last reach 500 bbls. and tcs., good to strictly prime, at 12¼c.@12⅝c. ℔ lb. Beef is in demand at former rates; the sales since our last including 400 bbls., at from $9@$10 for Country Prime; $10 50@$12 for do. Mess, and $14 50@$15 for repacked do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is salable and steady at from $20@$24 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are quiet and depressed at $14@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter is moderately inquired for, but is obtainable at 17c.@26c. for Ohio; 26c.@28c. for common to very good State; and 28c. @30c. for prime and choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is selling, to a fair extent, at 9c.@11¼c. ℔ lb.

RICE—There have been 310 tcs. purchased at $4 25@$5 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—The general demand is more animated, and prices show renewed firmness, including those of Liverpool fine, which now range from $1 32½@$1 52½; and ground, proportionately, ℔ sack.

SEEDS—Are essentially unchanged.

SOAP—Castile is salable and firm, at 11c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Are moderately active at old quotations.

SUGARS—The inquiry is improving, arising less, however, from trade requirements than from a disposition to speculate. Stocks continue light and prices buoyant. The sales since our last reach about 650 hhds., mainly Cuba Muscovado, at 7¼c.@7½c., but including some Porto Rico at 7¾c.@8c.; and New-Orleans at 8¼c. ℔ lb. No further change can be noticed in Refined qualities, which are in fair demand and firm in price.

TALLOW—Is still dull and heavy at former prices.

TEAS—Have not varied much. This forenoon's auction sale was fairly attended, but the bidding was spiritless, and only a few lines of catalogue were disposed of at rather easier rates, the bulk of the offering having been withdrawn.

TIN—Is unchanged in demand and value.

TOBACCO—The demand continues good for most sorts at full rates. The sales since Tuesday embrace 45 hhds. Kentucky at 8¼c.@10½c. ℔ lb.; 212 bales Havana at 20c. @2[illegible]c. ℔ lb.; 250 bales Cuba, private terms; 15 bales Yara, private terms; 88 cases Seedleaf at 7c.@10½c. ℔ lb., and 32 cases Florida at 14c.@27½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—The sales since our last amount to about 1,200 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 38½c.@39½c., closing firmly and buoyantly.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were moderate and indicative of no very important change in rates. For Liverpool, Breadstuffs were taken at 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. for Flour, and 8¾d.@9½d. for Grain, in bulk and bags. For London, there were some shipments reported at 4s. 6d. for Flour, and previous figures for Grain. For Antwerp, Rye was being engaged at 15d. For Havre, there was a limited business reported at essentially unaltered rates. For other ports, we have nothing really new to report.

Cincinnati Provision Market—Dec. 19.

From the Cincinnati Price Current.

The Hog trade has dragged heavily this week, and the decline from the highest point is fully 75c. ℔ 100 lbs. The receipts have not been so heavy as last week, but they are still large, and the total business to date is considerably ahead of last year. Packers have continued to exhibit a want of confidence, and the trade has, therefore, throughout, been devoid of buoyancy. It is yet too soon to form an accurate opinion as to the extent of the crop, but we may safely put this place down for a considerable increase. The packing points around will fall off, however, fully as much, perhaps, as the business will increase here. Dealers are very sensitive, and very slight causes prove sufficient to depress prices. A corresponding feeling prevails in all the Western markets.

Provisions have declined fully in proportion to the depreciation in Hogs, and the former are still mostly lower, relatively, than the latter. This tends to impart to the trade that inactivity that is observable. The last news from Europe is unfavorable, and all the Eastern markets are dull and declining; and although prices in the latter are sufficiently high to afford a good shipping margin, shippers fearing a further decline buy very sparingly.

The receipts of Hogs, &c., for season to date, were:

[blank]........	255,053
To same date last season........	226,259
To same date 1853........	233,509
To same date 1852........	236,054
To same date 1851........	242,784
To same date 1850........	233,265

Chicago Markets—Dec. 18.

The past week has been, in the opinion of many of our produce merchants, the dullest of the season. The receipts of Grain have been very light, and those of Pork very moderate.

FLOUR—We have no change to note in the price of Flour. The exports during the last week have only been 1,315 bbls., all by railroad, making 172,244 bbls. since the commencement of the season.

WHEAT, CORN and OATS have remained firm at our quotations below. Receipts and shipments both very light. The amount of Wheat exported from the city since the first of January, is 6,681,399 bushels.

PROVISIONS—The amount of Pork exported during the last week has been 4,017 bbls., making over ten thousand barrels since the commencement of the season. Besides this it must be remembered that large numbers of live hogs are sent East by railroad. The number sent last week by the S. M. & N. I. R. R. was 4,875, and probably as many by the M. C. R. R. The price of dressed Pork has ranged during the week from $5 25@$5 ℔ cwt. Packers generally are unwilling to give more than $5 50 even for hogs weighing over 260 lbs.; and farmers are holding back for more, unwilling to sell at that price.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Friday—First Board*—$3,000 Penn. 5s, 84¾; $2,850 27 City Warrants, 81; $1,000 Reading R. R. 6s, '70, 82½; $400 City 6s, C. & P., 86¾; $1,000 Schuyl. Nav. 6s, C. & P., 71¾; 100 Morris Canal, 13; 6 Nor. Penn. R. R., 10¼; 100 Reading R. R., 47; 150 do., 47¼; 22 Little Schuyl. R. R., 45½; 15 Beaver Meadow R. R., 61½; 100 Vicksburg R. R., 7¾; 100 New-Creek Coal Co., 1⅜; 13 Lehigh Scrip, 66; 22 Penn. R. R., 44; 5 Mech. Bank, 29; 10 Bank of Kentucky, 108¼.

Closing Prices—U. S. 6s, '68, 115½; Philadel. 6s, 89¾@90; Pennsylv. 5s, 84¾@84⅞; Read. R., 47@47⅛; Read. Railroad Bonds, '70, 82¾@83; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '60, 94@96; Penna. Railroad, 43¾@44; Morris Canal, 12¾@13; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 71¼@72; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 20@20¼; Schuylkill Navigation Pref., 31@31¼; Long Island R. R., 12¼@12½; Vicksburg Railroad, 7¾@8; Girard Bank, 11½@11¾; Leh. Zinc, 1¼@1½; Union Canal, 6¼@6¾; New-Creek Coal Co., 1¼@1⅜.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Hermann, from Southampton and Bremen—Napoleon Le Buen and lady, of Philadelphia; Sefton Parry, comedian of the Broadway Theatre and Barnum's Museum, J. Grauss, child and servant, C. Holsopfel, X. Lunaw and sister, A. Horstmann and 2 children, Mrs. Buchanan and child, P. A. Loescher and lady, Dr. McLeod, G. Leppold, E. D. Cordes, Mrs. H. Haskill, T. Bansing, T. Wessel, R. Turk, Cons. Palmedo, C. Moro, lady, sister and child, P. Epping, H. Hundt, M. Depiey, Miss J. Gruss, Mr. Neumack and lady, Mrs. A. Buttmann, H. Krop, Miss E. Embake, C. Ebole, Wm. Sattler, J. Plump, E. Rothe Gottleib and lady, Miss A. Calkin, E. Grant, D. M. Popert, W. King, M. Ludwigh, W. Saltwell, U. Day, C. Weller, M. Mathey, F. Bernstein, Miss H. Gregory, P. Hemmers and lady, J. Rowe, lady and child, A. Nichol and 3 children, Mr. Barrow and 2 daughters, F. Euler, J. Narr, D. Munzenberger, J. Lubers, W. Baffeb, O. Steinbach, P. Platzka, A. Jaeya, S. Bauch, S. Marcus, H. Wolff, W. Naetchas, F. Strehl, T. Bosa, A. Langguth, E. Hammerman, E. Zimmermann, R. Kruse, C. F. Themuth, H. W. Fritze, S. Israel, Miss D. Guelfuss, F. Selbesbury, E. Swerymes, Mr. Schenspl, H. Kayser, Miss Ang. Appel. Total, 94.

In ship Devonshire, from London and Portsmouth—T. Bessaut and lady, of Brooklyn; Rev. C. Seybold, Samuel Arc and lady, Mr. Lord.

In ship Sierra Nevada, from Liverpool—Mrs. Penhallow, 2 children and nurse.

In ship Woodcock, from London—Miss Morgan.

In ship New-York from Havre—E. H. Magoun, Mr. Davidson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 21 | Sun sets..... 4 37 | Moon rises..... 8 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 03 | Gov. Island. 7 48 | Hell Gate..... 9 27

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...FRIDAY, DEC. 21.

Cleared.

Steamship St. Lawrence, Graham, Nassau, John Graham.

Ships Margaret Eliza, Upton, Buenos Ayres, W. W. De Forrest & Co.; City of Mobile, Marshall, Cowes and a market, ——; Jersey, Andrews, San Francisco, Earle & Wood; S. F. Austin, Clark, Galveston, J. H. Brower & Co.; Venice, Whitman, Havre, C. H. Church & Co.; Messenger, Scott, Falmouth, Nesmith & Sons; Sebago, Beecher, Falmouth, Draper & Devlin.

Barks Pamphylia, Wilkins, Cardenas, Moret & Nep; Rosseke, Baxter, Cork and a market, Kirkland & Von Sachs; Nazarine, Smith, Gibraltar and Malta, J. B. Gager & Co.; Vesta, [illegible] & Co.; Lamartine, [illegible]; Samson & Co.; Iris, (Br.,) Merriam, La Poel, N. F., [illegible]; Dean & Co.

Brigs Tybee, [illegible], Charleston, [illegible]; [illegible] (Br.,) Brady, Halifax, Wheelwright & Co.; [illegible] Pierce, Carthagena, [illegible] & Co.

Schooners Connecticut, [illegible], Norfolk, [illegible] & Potter; Senator, Dayton, [illegible]; [illegible] & Co.; Charger, [illegible], Baltimore, J. [illegible] Merrill; Old Dominion, Bunker, New-Orleans, [illegible]; [illegible] State, Bearse, Boston, S. W. Lewis; [illegible], Boston, W. T. Herrick; Almeda, [illegible], Fredericksburg, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, master.

Propeller Sophia, Green, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs. Thomas Swann, Green, Baltimore, Cromwell's line.

Arrived.

Steamship Hermann, Higgins, Bremen via Southampton Dec. 6, with 94 passengers and [illegible] tons mdse. to C. H. Sand.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Richmond, and Petersburg, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ship South Carolina, Stewart, Rotterdam Oct. 15, with mdse. and 25 steerage passengers to Post, Smith & Co. [illegible] lat. 45 30, lon. 60 10, fell in with a ship [illegible] to 700 tons burden, painted black; bulwarks [illegible] of a cream color; main and mizzen masts [illegible] and foreyard standing; blowing heavy [illegible] not board her.

Ship Neptune, Peabody, Liverpool [illegible] ds., with mdse. and 395 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. [illegible] 40 36, lon. 60, saw one of Williams & Guion's ships, [illegible].

Ship Sierra Nevada, (of Boston,) Penhallow, Liverpool Nov. 24, with mdse. and 36 steerage passengers to [illegible] Baker & Co.

Ship Bridgewater, Barstow, Liverpool Nov. [illegible], with mdse. and 180 passengers to Chamberlain, [illegible] & Co. Dec. 17, lat. 41, lon. 66 10, exchanged signals with a Bremen bark, showing No. 216, bound W. On the morning of Dec. 11, an Irish lad, who shipped at Liverpool as John Smith, was missed—supposed to have been lost overboard, as the night was very dark and stormy.

Ship Devonshire, Lord, London and Portsmouth [illegible] ds., with mdse. and 65 steerage passengers to E. E. Morgan. Experienced heavy weather from the Banks. [illegible] Ernst Meyer, seaman, fell from aloft on deck, and was killed.

Ship Washington, White, Liverpool 38 ds., with coal and 5 passengers to W. T. Frost.

Ship George Hurlbut, Post, Antwerp and Flushing Oct. 28, with mdse. and 126 passengers to Post, Smith & Co. Dec. 2, lat. 40, lon. 58 30, spoke ship Patrii, of [illegible], 51 ds. from Shields for Portland; supplied her with provisions. The G. H. has experienced heavy weather [illegible].

Ship Woodcock, Lambert, London and the Downs Nov. 23, with mdse. and 39 steerage passengers to Dunham & Dimon.

Ship Centurion, Coombs, Liverpool Nov. 6, with mdse. and 29 passengers to Zerega & Co. Nov. 12, John Altank, seaman, fell overboard and was lost.

Ship Andrew Foster, Swift, Liverpool Nov. 3, with mdse. and 185 passengers to order. Nov. 11, Alex. Thomas, seaman, fell from the maintopgallantyard overboard and was lost. Nov. 15, lat. 49, lon. 25, carried away main-yard. Had 1 birth and 2 deaths on the passage.

Ship Wm. Nelson, Cheever, Liverpool Oct. 28, with mdse. and 288 passengers to Wm. Whitlock.

Ship Stephen Brown, (new,) Snow, Bath 4 ds., in ballast to J. J. Burrill.

Ship Elwood Walter, Malony, Liverpool Nov. 6, with mdse. to John B. Sardey. Nov. 29, lat. 45, lon. 49 30, experienced a severe hurricane from S. E. to S. W., with tremendous seas; the ship was down on her beam ends; shifted cargo on the between decks; a heavy sea boarded the ship, which washed away every moveable thing about decks, and filled the cabin with water; same time, sprung the mainmast head, about the eyes of the rigging; from lat. 44, lon. 40, have had continual westerly gales, with heavy seas; split sails and received other damage.

Ship Lawrence Frost, (Br.,) Atchison, London and the Downs Nov. 1, in ballast to Barclay & Livingston. Nov. 6, Robert Longard, seaman, of Yarmouth, N. S., fell from the foretopmast rigging overboard, and was lost. Nov. 18, Alex. Smith, seaman, was washed overboard from the topgallant forecastle and was lost. The L. F. has experienced heavy westerly gales on the passage; lost main and crossjack yards, split sails, &c.

Ship Panama, Sweasy, Antwerp 55 ds., with mdse. and 27 passengers to Hennings, Muller & Gosling.

Ship New-York, Thompson, Havre, Nov. 14, with mdse. and 176 steerage passengers to Mortimer Livingston. Had a continuation of head winds the entire passage.

Ship Catharine Edwards, Antwerp 49 ds., with mdse. and 164 passengers to Laytin, Ryerson & Hurlbut.

Ship St. Nicholas, Bragdon, Havre 38 ds., with mdse. and 150 passengers to Boyd & Hincken.

Ship Confederation, Corning, Havre 38 ds., with mdse. and 309 passengers to Lane, West & Co.

Ship Fidelia, McGill, Liverpool 40 ds., with mdse. and 268 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Ship New World, Knight, Liverpool Nov. 15, with mdse. and 344 passengers to C. Grinnell. Have been 17 days to the westward of the Banks, with strong westerly winds.

Ship Orpheus, (Brem.,) Schilling, Bremen Nov. [illegible], with mdse. and 117 passengers to Hennings, Muller & Gosling.

Ship W. F. Schmidt, Sears, Liverpool 40 ds., with mdse. to O. Carow.

Ship Emma Jane, (of Bath,) Springer, Havre 50 ds., with mdse. to C. C. Duncan & Co. Experienced heavy weather. Lost overboard Manuel de Silva, a Portuguese sailor, while furling the foretopsail.

Ship Cabinet, ——, New-London, in ballast.

Bark Elbe, (Ham.,) Weinget, Hamburg [illegible] ds., with mdse. and passengers to Beck & Kunhardt.

Bark James M. Hicks, Crowell, Rotterdam [illegible] ds., with mdse. to Everett & Brown. Has had very heavy weather; lost bulwarks, &c.

Bark Royal Arch, (Br.,) Kinney, Glasgow 45 ds., with mdse. to Wheelwright & Co. Has had heavy weather, and received considerable damage.

Bark Linda Stewart, (of Baltimore,) Stirling, Rio Janeiro Oct. 29, with coffee to J. B. Thompson.

Bark Kilby, (of Boston,) Small, Shields [illegible] ds., with coal to H. W. Ingalls. Experienced heavy weather.

Brig Idle Wild, Chambers, Calais [illegible] ds., with lumber to Mr. Robinson.

Brig Star of the East, (Br., of Sydney, C. B.,) Lovett, Malaga 53 days, and 45 from the Rock, with fruit to [illegible].

Brig Bolivar, (Brem.,) Von Hagen, Angostura [illegible], with hides to master.

Brig Findelen, Havener, Machias [illegible] ds., with lumber to Jed. Fry.

Brig Johann, (Brem.,) Bruncken, Bremen 44 ds., with mdse. and 189 passengers to G. J. Bechtel.

Brig Eagle, (Br.,) Purdon, St. Peters, N. F., 41 ds., with fish to T. W. Bayaud.

Brig Gen. Boyd, Kilpatrick, Saco, lumber to master.

Brig Brazilian, Bray, Salem, with mdse. to master.

Schr. Maria, Higgins, Maranham, with hides, &c., to Corning, Bento & Co.

Schr. London, (Br.,) Dinsdale, St. Johns, N. F., 29 ds., with fish to J. W. Burnham.

SAILED—Ship Mandarin, Perit, for Melbourne.

WIND—During the day, from N. E. to S.

Below.

Ship Amazon, Hovey, London and Portsmouth Nov. 20, with mdse. and passengers to E. E. Morgan.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 21—Arr. ships Don Quixotte, London; Catharine, do.; Mary Merrill, Rotterdam; J. H. Glidden, Liverpool; Moonlight, do.; Chatsworth, do.; barks Native, Andrasson; Ionia, Newcastle; Arthur White, Greenock; Statesman, Cape de Verds.

Spoken, &c.

Nov. 12, lat. 38, lon. 21 30, ship Star, from Liverpool for Calcutta.

Nov. 20, lat. 48 42, lon. 24 18, was signalized ship America, from Liverpool for New-York.

Nov. 27, in the Orinoco River, was seen schr. Conscience, bound up.

Dec. 2, lat. 45 50, lon. 26, was passed Br. ship John Ferguson, bound E.

Dec. 8, lat. 43 10, lon. 41, exchanged signals with ship Universe, bound E.

Dec. 10, lat. 42 55, lon. 52, was seen ship John Bryant, of Boston, bound W.

Dec. 14, lat. 40 35, lon. 51 50, was seen ship Marianna, bound W.

Dec. 14, lat. 40 35, lon. 61 30, ship Kate Hunter, from Liverpool for Philadelphia.

DR. E. J. LOEWENTHAL'S WATER CURE, BERGEN HEIGHTS, Hudson County, New-Jersey.—The undersigned, formerly physician in the Hydropathic Institutions at Brattleboro, Vt., has now opened this establishment. It is situated on one of the finest spots on New-York Bay, provided with a remarkable abundance of soft water, and contains a complete gymnasium, which is also considered an essential part of the Hydropathic apparatus.

The establishment can be reached from New-York in less than half an hour, by either the Hoboken or Jersey City Ferries, from where stages run by and near the house. Direct letters to No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.

E. J. LOEWENTHAL, M. D.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—It is well known, cures PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old-established depôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION.—The 7th-st. M. E. Sunday School will have a Christmas celebration on CHRISTMAS EVENING. The exercises to consist of addresses, dialogues, singing, &c. Little HESSIE, of the Five Point Mission School, who made her debut before the 100 teachers at the Crystal Palace, and was received with so much approbation, will deliver an address.

The music will be under the direction Mr. W. H. OAKLEY.

Tickets 12½ cents. The proceeds to be devoted to clothing the poor children of the Sabbath School.

Doors open at 6 o'clock; exercises to commence at 6½.

HEDGE'S COMBINED TABLE CHAIR DESK—Can be found at R. C. ROBINSON'S Extensive Furniture Establishment, No. 49 Bowery.

R. C. ROBINSON always keeps on hand one of the largest assortments of Chairs, Sofas, Tête-à-têtes, Bedsteads, Looking Glasses, &c., wholesale and retail. Dealers and families are invited to call and examine the stock, as the proprietor flatters himself he can suit the taste, as well as the pocket, of the most fastidious.

All orders for shipment promptly attended.

BROOKLYN ATHENEUM.—THE HAREMS AND WOMEN OF THE EAST.—Mr. OSCANYAN, of Constantinople, will deliver a lecture on the above subject, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; to be had at the principal book and music stores, and at the Athenæum.

100,000 PER DAY.—The METROPOLITAN ERRAND AND CARRIER EXPRESS COMPANY, through their numerous foot-runners, can distribute any quantity of business cards, party invitations, bank and insurance notices, circulars, pamphlets, etc., with great promptness and at reduced rates. Letter boxes on all principal thoroughfares, hill and cabs, cars, etc. Principal office No. 110 Broadway.

FISHING TACKLE.—Rods, Reels and all kinds of Fishing Tackle at reduced prices, suitable for presents. For sale by J. & J. C. CONROY, No. 65, formerly of No. 52, Fulton-st., New-York.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS.—Corned Loins of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS R. DEVOE, Nos. 1 and 2 Jefferson Market, [illegible].

WM. HENRY BURR—PHONOGRAPHIC REPORTER, No. 14 Varick-st. For six years one of the official corps of reporters in the United States Senate.